

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

WHEAT CONFERENCE

Held at Simla, on Thursday, May 10th, 1934.

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(2) The Honourable Sir JOSEPH BHORE, K C S I K C I E, C B E, I C S, Member in charge of Railway and Commerce Departments

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(5) Sir ALAN PARSONS, C I E I C S Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department

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(9) Dr W McRAE D Sc Offg Agricultural Expert Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

(10) Mr M S A HYDARI, I C S Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education, Health and Lands

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Proceedings of the Wheat Conference, held at Simla on Thursday, the 10th May, 1934

The Conference met in the Members' Room in the Assembly Building at 11 A M, with the Honourable Mian Sir Fazl i Husain in the Chair

The Chairman in opening the Conference said

I must first welcome the representatives of provinces who have come from long distances after taking a troublesome journey, unpleasant in these days at sacrifice of time and comfort I would not have ventured to give you that trouble but for the encouragement received from you in answer to a question put to provinces—the wheat producing provinces —whether under existing circumstances they would like to have a consultation between themselves to study the present day troublesome problem of wheat prices The response was such that it resulted in our inviting you to come here and consider this difficult but at the same time very important problem What is it that is peculiar about the wheat problem to day? There are two things which are peculiar about wheat as compared with other agricultural products Firstly, wheat is the one thing for which they have had, I believe, separate international conferences I believe a wheat conference is sitting in London now and there is something peculiar about wheat, that is very elusive They did not come to any conclusion last time and such reports as have been received about the wheat conference that is proceeding in London now do not seem to be very encouraging so far as arriving at results is concerned The second thing about wheat in India is that we are more or less isolated There is no import of wheat because of the Wheat Act of 1931 and there is no export because for some years our prices have been above world parity These are, so far as I can see, peculiar features about the wheat problem in India Internationally we are out of it Within India we are so to speak controlling home markets Then there are three questions which I should like to be considered in the light of the statistics that have been provided and in the light of such *information as representatives of the wheat producing provinces may* possess The first question is —is it a fact that the fall in the case of wheat prices in India is greater than the fall in the prices of other agricultural products in wheat producing provinces? Statement No VI and Graph No V I believe, deal with this That is the first question which probably you would like to consider The second question is how are wheat prices governed in the different provinces in India? What determines them? It will be noticed that there is considerable variation between the wheat prices in different provinces Is it due to the supply in that province and the demand in that province? Is it due to railway freight and incidental charges from the different wheat producing centres to the consuming places, or is there any other reason? Statement No X, I believe, is relevant to this question And the third question which arises is, does the wheat produce of a year bear any direct and definite relationship to the price of wheat during that year, taking into account such stocks as may have been handed down from the preceding year? This question concerns the all India basis as well as the provincial basis Statements

United Provinces—

(17) Mr. P. M. KHAREGAT, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Agriculture Department.

Punjab—

(18) The Honourable Sir JOGENDRA SINGH, Kt., Minister, Agriculture, Punjab.

(19) The Honourable Mr. D. J. BOYD, C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member, Punjab.

(20) Khan Bahadur Maulvi FATEH-UD-DIN, Officiating Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

Central Provinces—

(21) Mr. R. N. BANERJEE, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

(22) Mr. J. H. RITCHIE, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces.

Maulvi Fateh-ud din—Prices for wheat are fixed in the *mandis* as follows The grower brings his produce to the market and it is heaped in front of his commission agent's shop In the afternoon the buyers and their brokers come along and an auction is held at each heap Of course it is all done secretly There are very few *mandis* in the Punjab where open auctions are held The bids between the broker of the buyer and the commission agent of the seller are secret, until some understanding is arrived at and that is the price fixed for that heap After the day's transaction these commission agents get together and find out the average price paid in the day and that is the market price for the day And that price forms the basis for the transactions on the following day, though it does not govern them And that price is telephoned or telegraphed to other *mandis* in the province

Honourable Mr. D J. Boyd—The *mandis* mainly concerned are Lyallpur, Okara, Amritsar, to some extent Ludhiana, and Hapur and Muzaffarnagar, the latter two being in the United Provinces, but also governing Punjab prices The dealers in these different *mandis* exchange telephonic communication in the morning regarding the prices arrived at on the previous day, and those form the starting price for the next day Also communication is made regarding stocks in the *mandis* and stocks coming in On that the brokers of the dealers make their bargains, generally secretly, as described by Maulvi Fateh ud din.

Chairman—Are the buyers mainly middlemen or actual buyers ?

Honourable Mr D J. Boyd—Mainly middlemen Firms like Owen Roberts would probably have their own buyers in the *mandis* and buy direct.

Chairman—But have not people like that ceased to be buyers since export was stopped ?

Honourable Mr D J Boyd—They buy for the army Then of course the prices are tremendously upset by gambling In Amritsar we have two exchanges that have upset prices very badly indeed It is really a process of *satta* gambling that goes on in these exchanges The exchanges themselves stand to win every time because they merely record transactions and take commissions, and the people who win or lose are those who offer to buy or sell wheat Fortunes are won and lost on these exchanges We are not quite sure that they ought not to be suppressed and are watching them. In recent months they have not been prominent, but last year their dealings were on such a large scale that you could not get along the streets of Amritsar where they have their offices and we were a good deal perturbed On the whole, however, the effect seems to be to raise the price a little and therefore as a province we do not object But a bad crash is bound to come sooner or later We expected it last December and a few crashes did come but not on the scale we expected On the other hand we found one peculiarity, that wheat was travelling backwards and forwards between Lahore and Amritsar

As regards our harvest this year I should say we are beginning to suspect that the outturn will be 10 per cent less than we estimated The crop is not threshing out well The late wheat is producing a lot of shrivelled grain, and the estimate of the British Cotton Growing Association, based on definite experiments in their own threshing, is that it is

No. 1, V and VI, I believe, bear on this question. A correct appreciation of these three, what I may call fact finding questions, will help us in understanding the problem which we have to face. With your permission I will proceed straightaway to state what the problem is. The problem is this, that according to our latest wheat produce forecast, we are in for nearly 10 million tons of wheat and including what we believe we have in hand, we are in for about 10.5 million tons of wheat. We are told that our normal consumption of wheat is about 9 million tons. Therefore we are 1 5 million tons in excess of our actual requirements. That is one fact. At all events that is the estimate. I may mention here casually that our facts are really estimates. In other matters you make estimates and then next year you have a chance of verifying them. Then you come to what I might call actuals but so far as I have been able to gather in these things we are always at estimates and never at actuals. Experts will perhaps be able to tell me when the discussion is carried on whether there are any actuals at any time, with the help of which we can verify our estimates or correct them. Well, we have here 10.5 million tons according to our estimates available for consumption and our consuming capacity is only 9. What should be the price, under the circumstances, of wheat ? That is really the problem. A glance at these statistics will show that we were presented with just 10.5 million tons of wheat in 1930 and the prices were very good. In 1931, we had probably 9.3 million tons produce and the price went down to Re. 1-7-0. In the next year the produce was 9.6 million tons and the price was a little higher. In the next year it was 9.5 and the prices still went high. Therefore to a layman it would appear that when the produce was 10 5, the price was very high. When it was considerably less than 10.5 the prices fell down. When it was a little higher, the price rose a little, but when it was *considerably* higher, the price also was higher. Therefore it is difficult to deduce from these facts the conclusion, the larger the output, the lower the price. Still it is a very arguable point and no doubt discussion will be most useful on this point. I need hardly add that so far as the importance of prices go, it means a matter of about 40 to 45 crores one way or the other. If the prices are on the basis of 1933, the producer, the land owner and the Government stand to gain very considerably. If the prices are of 1931 and 1932, they lose by about half and the consumer to that extent gains. Then very closely connected with this is the problem of the agency which operates in *mandis* and which directly or indirectly has a hand in fixing prices. No doubt a close and intimate knowledge of this organisation will enable one to judge to what extent its operation is fair and above board or is due to chance and defective knowledge and to what extent this organisation can be made to act in a fair and equitable and reasonable manner. These are really the two problems and I have indicated those questions with the sole object of leading on to the solution of these problems. I should not say that we must solve them. It may be that after discussing the whole matter very thoroughly we find that there is some further investigation to take place before we can solve them. However I feel confident that whether we solve the problems or not we will have gained in knowledge and experience and if we do not find a solution we shall certainly be nearer the solution at the end of the discussion than we are at present.

Honourable Mr. D. J. Boyd.—Might I ask Maulvi Fateh-ud-din to explain the method by which prices are fixed in the *mandis* of the Punjab ?

than the price of wheat at the ports of any producing or exporting country Therefore, it is obvious that we must consider this question in the light of a probable fall in prices as the Chairman has said, on account of the large crop this year Owing to the parity of wheat prices in India which are much above world prices there is absolutely no chance of any export of wheat I think I am right in saying that not a single ton of wheat has been exported to Europe during the last two years from Karachi As has been pointed out the wheat crop this year promises to be considerably in excess of normal consumption and therefore it seems to me that the problem we have to consider is what means can be adopted to increase wheat consumption in India I am very much opposed to any suggestion of restriction of area Restriction of area is practicable and can be put into effect in large prairie countries where wheat is grown on an enormous scale but in India where it is produced by millions of small cultivators and constitutes a large part of their agriculture I think any attempt to restrict cultivation and thereby reduce the wealth of the country is not at all to be advised In Sind under the Lloyd Barrage, we have a very large area under wheat this year

Chairman—Could you tell us what is the area?

Mr Jenkins—1 07 million acres, and with future development of the area under the Sukkur Barrage it is anticipated that this figure will reach 2 million acres That means adding another half a million tons to the present 1½ million tons estimated to be surplus to India's consumption At the beginning the Chairman asked three questions Is it a fact that the fall in wheat prices as compared with other agricultural products is greater in wheat producing provinces? We have got figures prepared by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Statistician and personally, taking the next important grain crop in Sind, namely, rice I do not think that the fall in wheat prices is any greater than the fall in rice prices Probably, in Sind the fall in the price of rice has been larger While I am dealing with this question I should like to emphasise the inter-dependence of these two crops from the standpoint of consumption and to point out that, in my opinion one of the reasons which is militating against an increased consumption of wheat in India is the large quantity of cheap rice which is being brought into this country from Burma I was informed before I left Karachi by a certain wheat trader that certain parts of India where they normally used to send 50 000 tons of wheat now take only 20 000 tons The reason for this decrease they unanimously said, was due to the cheap rice produced in India and even to a greater extent to the cheaper rice imported into India from Burma

Chairman—But Burma is India

Mr Jenkins—Well imported from one part of India to another I understand that there are 5 million tons of surplus rice in Burma and so I do not think we are at the end of this flooding of our markets with Burmese rice In considering the question of increase in consumption which I think is the only possible method of dealing with this problem I would like to go on to the question of railway freights which I think is an important factor in the solution of the question which we are discussing The freight rates at present charged on wheat in the Punjab and Sind are, in my opinion and I think in most peoples' opinion totally dis

likely to be 10 per cent. below estimate both for irrigated and unirrigated land. That we suspect has got round the *mandis* and we think it is helping to keep prices firm. But we are terribly troubled. I have here several notes written by an extremely able officer, Mr. Puckle, who was put on special duty for a few weeks before going on leave. He had ample leisure and opportunity for working out this wheat problem. His notes are very valuable, but at the end of every one he has to confess that it is practically guess work. The stopping of the Indian rail-borne statistics in 1922 was a tragedy of the very first order. If we had them then there would be only one unknown factor, consumption. We have had several guesses made at consumption by the Board of Economic Inquiry and by individuals, and we really do not know much about it. I propose this next year to get the Board of Economic Inquiry to take a series of years and to try and arrive at some standard of consumption. When we have got that, with the figures we now get from the Indian rail-borne statistics, I think we will arrive at some certainty. But at present the outturn of prices and production and consumption leaves you simply bewildered, and what the disturbing factors are it is very difficult to say. One factor is the enormous increase in population. During the last decennium the area has increased by 6 per cent., whereas the population has increased 10 per cent., so that the increase in population is outstripping the area under wheat and wheat is the staple food of the population. That is a very favourable factor, and also the spread of the habit of eating wheat all over India. There is still room for it to spread in the Punjab and a good deal of room in other parts of India. That also is a very favourable factor.

Chairman.—Statement No. IX, column 3, shows the progressive consumption since 1921. Does that reflect the increase in population ?

Honourable Mr. D. J. Boyd.—How is that figure arrived at ?

Mr. Vaidyanathan explained that the only method possible for calculating stocks is to fit in a straight line to the figures of ' balance available for consumption ' for a series of years, from which the trend of annual consumption can be deduced, and the progressive annual stocks calculated. This is the method adopted in all Economic studies in American Universities.

Honourable Mr. D. J. Boyd.—There is one other factor which to my mind is very serious. We have got the wheat agreement binding 22 countries of the world. That agreement is merely an agreement not to export beyond a certain quantity. In order to implement that agreement they have to restrict their production. In this country we are doing exactly the reverse. We are increasing it as hard as ever we can with the Sukkur Barrage, and that is I think where the menace, at any rate for the Punjab, comes in. I do not suppose we can stop wheat growing in the Sukkur Barrage, but it is extremely unfortunate that it should have occurred at a time of agricultural depression.

Chairman.—I should like to know what Sind thinks of this.

Mr. Jenkins.—After what the last speaker has said, I feel myself rather in the position of the farmer hanging himself in expectation of plenty. When I left Karachi on the 7th May the price of wheat was Rs. 21-12-0 per candy of 656 pounds. This price is as high as the price of wheat anywhere else in the civilised world, and is certainly greater

Mr Jenkins—Yes

(To Sir Alan Parsons) When I referred to reduction of freight without discrimination, I meant that no particular place is to have any preferential rate I want a percentage reduction I understand that the freight on wheat is at present on a schedule rate on the railway according to the distance which it is taken

Mr Calder—The reason for the reduction in the rates from the Punjab to Calcutta is because of the competition by sea *via* Karachi

Chairman—Your point is that the freight from Lyallpur to Calcutta by rail is less than the freight from Lyallpur to Karachi and from Karachi to Calcutta by sea ?

Mr Jenkins—Yes

Chairman—Is that so ?

Mr Calder—Yes

Chairman—Will you kindly turn to Statement No X ?

Lyallpur to Calcutta by rail is Rs 1 0 4, and Lyallpur to Karachi is Re 0 11 8 while from Karachi to Calcutta is Re 0 5 9 Therefore the freight from Lyallpur to Calcutta *via* Karachi is Re 0 11 8 *plus* Re 0 5 9 or Rs 1 1 5

Mr Jenkins—You have also handling and transhipping charges *via* Karachi to be added to it

Mr Calder—That was taken into consideration when the rate was fixed From the information we have, we reckon that the new rates to Calcutta are cheaper than the rail *cum* sea rates

Chairman—As a matter of fact during the last year the consumption in Calcutta of wheat has not been very great How is it that provinces other than the Punjab have been feeding Calcutta to a greater extent than in the past ? How is that I do not understand

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—We have worked on the understanding that Bihar supplies the United Provinces

Dr Meek—I understand Sir, also that the production of flour in Sind has fallen considerably

Chairman—I am going to look into that

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce—The United Provinces is self supporting as regards wheat

Chairman—I should like to know from the Central Provinces representative whether there is a great deal of wheat in the province

Mr Ritchie—There is

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce—Do your consumption and production in Central Provinces balance ?

Mr Banerjee—Yes Sir

Mr Ritchie—That is with a 10½ anna crop and an acreage of 3,400 000

Chairman—Our figures are not correct

Mr Banerjee—Our normal consumption is 625 to 650 thousand tons and with this outturn and acreage we get an equilibrium between consump

proportionate to the value of the produce. (At this stage the member gave different freight figures.) The result of this has been to reduce considerably exports of wheat by rail from the Punjab to Karachi, and although this may at first sight seem to benefit our friends in the Punjab I should like to point out that it does not, because it limits the area from which buyers make their purchases, and Karachi has been, and by its position will continue to be, the main central wheat market for India. I have also the authority of the trade in Karachi for stating that large buyers in Calcutta prefer to make wheat purchases in Karachi and to maintain large stocks there, but owing to the excessive freight rates they are at present prohibited from doing so. The result is that instead of purchasing a lakh of tons, storing it in Karachi and shipping to Calcutta when required, they buy much smaller amounts from the *mandis* in the Punjab. Another effect which the high freights have is to restrict the movement of wheat, and I believe that the first step towards obtaining an increased consumption is to induce an increased movement of the crop especially in the earlier months. A general reduction in freight charges when the wheat is moving or tends to move would increase that movement and would tend to raise prices. I would like to emphasise, and I have the authority of my Government for saying so, that any reduction in freights should not be discriminatory but should be applied over all railways. The Bombay Government are definitely opposed to any proposal which would tend to divert trade from Sind, and the reduction of the freight rate from the Punjab to Calcutta and Bombay has tended to stop the movement of wheat from the Punjab to Karachi which I think is detrimental to the interests of the cultivator and certainly so to the interests of the consumer and the trader. There are other forms of Government intervention in attempts to raise wheat prices. We have the unfortunate example of the United States Government through the Federal Farm Board which attempted to regulate the price of wheat and which resulted in a colossal failure. This helped nobody, and must have cost the United States Government a very large sum of money. I do not think that anything of that sort can be contemplated here. Certain countries, such as Argentine, France and Germany, have endeavoured to raise their internal wheat prices by a system of bounties on exports. That is entirely out of the question in India at present, because we have no export and as long as our prices remain so much above world parity there is no chance of any export. This brings me back again to my original contention that the only method of dealing with this question is by fostering consumption in this country, and that, I maintain, can be done by a general and indiscriminatory reduction in freight rates, and by starting a publicity campaign on "Eat more wheat" lines.

Chairman.—What particular grain would you recommend to throw out of consumption? You cannot expect people to eat more wheat without giving up eating something else that they are eating.

Mr. Jenkins.—Personally I think some of the inferior millets or even rice can be replaced by wheat as a staple food. It would be altogether in the interest of the country and the physique of its inhabitants. Rice is of course a very important food crop but in Sind we are doing our very best to discourage any large increase of rice cultivation.

Chairman.—You are differently situated from Madras and Bengal.

If other countries are raising the price of home produce, I think we cannot stand still We might as well call for further information on two points The first is the price of a unit of labour in India as compared with the price of a unit of labour in other countries

Chairman—Well, if I may interrupt, to day we are meeting to deal with the question of the 1934 wheat, some of which is already in our hands and the other threatens to come on our hands within the next few weeks The question that you have raised will be the question which, I hope we will be able to discuss next month when we have the crop planning Conference dealing with all crops but we cannot go into all these things to-day in order to see whether something can be done in the immediate present for the current wheat crop

The fall is relatively greater in the Punjab How is the position in the United Provinces ?

Mr Kharegat—Prices have all fallen more or less in about the same proportion There is no appreciable difference The most important point is that within the last fortnight or three weeks the price of wheat has risen very considerably It went up in the last fortnight of April from 18 seers to 16 seers and in the first week of May it went up to 14½ seers but the moment they heard about this conference, the price dropped again to 15½ seers

Mr Jenkins—In Karachi the use is evidently due to the manipulation of the Marwari group at Hapur That is an additional argument for facilitating the early movement of the crop In Karachi they anticipate that the collapse will come much sooner than October

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—In Punjab it has not dropped so much

Mr Banerjee—In Central Provinces the price has not fallen as much as that of rice and jowar

Chairman—We come now to the second question of prices in different provinces, Statement No VI

Mr Jenkins—Statement No VI gives the price of wheat in different provinces It is rather interesting to notice that the average price of wheat for the whole of India is in the vicinity of Rs 2 7 0 per maund If the cultivator is getting Rs 2 7 0 per maund there would be no reason to complain at all It is lowest in Bombay and in the Punjab it is Rs 1 14 0 It is highest in Bihar and Orissa I would suggest that an examination of the causes of these differences might lead to some useful result The figures are given in the first column of Statement No VI, where the harvest prices in different provinces are given The average of these figures for the whole of India is 2 7 per maund If you can stimulate the future trade by enabling stocks to be held in Karachi

Chairman—Stocks in Karachi could be held only for the benefit of Bombay and Calcutta and for no other reason

Mr Calder—The consumption is about 120 000 tons in Calcutta

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—It is certainly much more than that It is about 240,000

Mr Calder—You guaranteed about 2 250 tons of wheat per week I remember that figure Our point was that any reduction in the rail rate

tion and production. Part of our wheat from the wheat growing areas goes to the non-wheat growing areas.

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce (to Punjab representatives).—You are anticipating an outturn of 10 per cent. less than the forecast. That will mean a decrease of three hundred thousand tons. I wonder whether the other provinces are anticipating a similar decrease as compared with the forecast.

Mr. Kharegat.—The United Provinces are.

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce.—That means about half a million tons less than was anticipated. That is satisfactory.

Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh.—I think that the problem is a difficult one and not only a difficult one but a very important one. As the Chairman pointed out, the margin of profit has almost vanished and cultivators have neither the purchasing power nor the money available. If you want the villagers to meet their taxation and other money demands, money must be pushed into circulation. But it is not a problem of one crop only. As Mr. Jenkins from Sind pointed out, prices are interdependent and crops are also interdependent. Cereals of all kinds are sold at various places and the prices are governed more or less by supply and demand of all the cereals. So far as our information goes money plays an important part in regulating prices and therefore to regulate prices management of money in various countries began. Now it is difficult to know what our money is, and I am sorry the Hon'ble the Finance Member is not here—because he could help a little in raising the level of prices or keeping them at their present level. I think if we are to begin raising the general level of prices, we have to look into the money requirements of our population. How much money a man needs and how much money is put in his hands both for paying his taxes and meeting his other demands. Till you go into his fundamental question, it is impossible to tackle the question of prices. You have got all the consumption figures and we have gone carefully into these. The quota of wheat per head of population in the last decade has been reduced between the last census and the present census in the Punjab from 4.1 to 3.9 and the prices have gone down. So far as our trade was concerned up to 1921, Karachi used to take 60.30 per cent. of our produce and 30 per cent. went to the United Provinces and Sind. There are now no exports from Karachi. The surplus produce now is consumed either in the province itself or in other provinces. There is the question of developing the home market as Mr. Jenkins, said, and as you said, Sir, we cannot develop the home market for wheat unless wheat is to replace some other cereal. There is one factor, Sir, which I think needs further examination. General Megaw in a very interesting statement that he made in a speech in England said that a very large proportion of our population was not properly nourished. If that is so, then there is good market available.

Chairman.—You suggest that the people want nourishment.

Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh.—Yes. If we increase the purchasing power, people will eat more wheat and get better nourished. In the matter of raising prices in India, I should be very grateful if Mr. Livingstone, who comes fresh from the Ministry of Agriculture, could tell us what they have been doing in England in raising prices and in fixing the prices of various commodities and how they have regulated them.

Chairman—But the excess previously was not more than usual And if you are right and Mr Kharegat is right, and a 10 per cent fall in production is expected this year, then really you are going to produce 9 millions only, which is no more than is required for internal consumption

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—We have started with some stocks this year

Chairman—Only 6 It is not a large figure

Hon'ble Mr D J. Boyd—Exactly a year ago I was discussing wheat prices with Mr William Roberts He is very much interested because he sells a tremendous quantity and he said to me that next harvest the price of wheat in the Punjab so far as he could see would go down to Rs 1 7 0 and he was right Actually in Gujranwala one day it was Rs 1 4 0 And the reason he gave was the enormous acreage coming under wheat in Sind He said the Punjab prices were bound to slump

Chairman—How does that work out ? How was Punjab wheat excluded by Sind ?

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—We have figures definitely showing that our export to Karachi has gone down most terribly We used to export in quite recent years 400,000 tons, and that has gone down to 150 000 tons, and we expect that to disappear We are really in a very parlous condition owing to the growth of the Sukkur Barrage

Mr. Jenkins—I think there is another thing to be considered and that is the question of flour This import duty on wheat, while protecting the cultivator, is a definite disadvantage to the flour mills

Chairman—That is a separate problem and as I have intimated we are going to have a look into it Perhaps Dr Meek can give us the total flour exported

Dr Meek—I have not got the figure here, but it is said to be falling off

Chairman—That was anticipated Then you attribute the depression of wheat prices in the Punjab to the development of the Sukkur Barrage ?

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—That is the only reason we can find

Mr Jenkins—If that is the case, how does Mr Boyd explain the fall in 1931 before the wheat area in Sind started to develop into the Barrage ?

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—In 1931 the slump began all over the world, a very much wider cause than anything like this

Mr Jenkins—But is that not a more important reason even now rather than the development in Sind ?

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—Yes, but at the same time you have given us some figures of the Punjab imports showing how they have gone down in simply a catastrophic way, entirely due to the fact that you get most of what you want from Sind

Mr Jenkins—I think that might also be due to railway freights prohibiting imports If they were reduced I think the imports into Karachi would be as big as ever they were

Chairman—But why should they get it from Lyallpur when they can get it from Sukkur to Karachi at about 4 annas less

would not increase total despatches to Calcutta. The Punjab Government guaranteed the rebate scheme.

Chairman.—Let us turn to Statement No. VI. During the last four years I find that there has been considerable variation except in one or two cases. The Central Provinces shows the least variation—Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-6-0 and Rs. 2-7-0. When we come to Bihar the variation is considerable—Rs. 3-9-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and then all of a sudden it comes to Rs. 2-14-0. During the first three years they remained firm. Now, the difference between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province is not quite intelligible to me. I suppose the figures for the North-West Frontier Province are of the last three years.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—I do not know enough about their production.

Chairman.—I believe their production is in excess of their consumption.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—In some of the northern districts of the Punjab the prices were definitely higher than at Lyallpur for the whole season.

Chairman.—Mianwali does not produce much wheat ?

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—I would not have thought so but the last figures show that it did.

Chairman.—It seems to me from the discussion that we have had on this question No. 2 that the following points emerge :

that the uniformity of rate in the Central Provinces during the last four years is due to the province being self-supporting and that it has been generally balancing its demand and supply.

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce.—I take it, that is also true of the United Provinces.

Mr. P. M. Kharegat.—The figures show that there has not been very much variation.

Chairman.—You are soaring high, the price even now is Rs. 2-9-0, while next door to you in the Punjab it is Rs. 1-14-0. Bihar also has been enjoying high prices, in the current year and during the previous three years prices are much in excess of prices in any other province. Prices in the North-West Frontier Province are not quite intelligible, and the prices in Sind, on account of expansion of wheat production due to the Sukkur Barrage, tend to get assimilated to Lyallpur prices. So Sukkur and Lyallpur seem to be getting nearer to each other. As for the Punjab, is there an explanation why in 1930 the price was as high as Rs. 3 and why in 1931 it went down to Rs. 1-9-0, and why it rose to Rs. 2-11-0 in 1933 ?

Mr. Jenkins.—It rose again because the prices came to export parity and wheat started to move abroad.

Chairman.—That was in 1930-31. What about 1933 ?

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—In 1933 we started without any stocks.

Mr Kharegat—No

Mr Banerjee—I might as well urge on behalf of the Central Provinces that nothing should be done which would result in Central Provinces wheat being displaced in the local markets by Punjab wheat or Sind wheat

Chairman—I can appreciate that It is very natural

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—Sir, as regards one of the remedies which I suggested, an increase in the demand for wheat in India, of course the best way of arriving at that is to improve the general purchasing power of the people, and their general prosperity That will go further to remove our ills than anything else But actually one scheme was suggested to us, namely, to persuade the railways, to begin with, to have a through railway freight from the Punjab to Calcutta without any break at Saharanpur I understand you begin afresh the calculation from Saharanpur on the East Indian Railway

Mr Calder—Yes At present there is a through rate Normally we do start afresh but at present there is a lump sum rate of Re 1 0 4

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—If we always had the through rate, our freight to Calcutta would be reduced by seven annas a maund Then a scheme was proposed to us of opening godowns in Calcutta for the sale of standardised wheat It would be properly graded It is a purely provincial scheme and we have not definitely made up our minds about it *It has not been seriously considered by the Government* That is merely a scheme that has been suggested to us for improving our prices But it is a possibility Of course, if you carefully standardise your wheat which would be done in Calcutta and not in the Punjab, after it had arrived, you might create a demand for that particular kind of wheat in Calcutta but it would help one particular province and it is not going to help all the wheat producing provinces

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce—As a result of the discussion, the problem seems to me to be entirely a Punjab problem

Chairman—Punjab *cum* Sind

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce—I do not think the Sind problem is so acute as the Punjab problem

Chairman—They have got very little consumption in Bombay and Calcutta to take off the enormous quantity they are producing

Hon'ble Mr D J Boyd—The history of our own colonies shows that at the beginning of each colony, we export large quantities of wheat from the Punjab, but the population very quickly overtakes production and after a few years these colonies are not exporting An American professor wrote a monograph on the subject and his figures clearly showed that Sind will have the same experience It is a serious position in the Punjab It looks to me as if we shall have to shut down several of our departments unless we can find another crop to take the place of wheat

Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh—You cannot take wheat as an isolated crop, you have to take all the crops together Otherwise the Punjab and Sind get isolated with wheat There is no other remedy but to raise the general prosperity of the people In a normal year we produce about 5½ millions of cereals of which 3 millions are wheat, and we find that

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce.—After all, you are getting anything fr 150 to 200,000 tons from Sind. I do not see what a reduction in railw freight from the Punjab to Karachi is going to do. You have got 150,0 tons in Sind, and that makes all the difference to the Punjab.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—I hope, Sir Frank Noyce, you will not d courage any proposal for the reduction of freight from Lyallpur Karachi.

Chairman.—But what is the object of it ?

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—Well, we could compete a little bit bet with Sind.

Chairman.—But how could you ? Sind is ahead of you by the distai between Lyallpur and Sukkur.

Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore.—It is a permanent handicap.

Chairman.—Yes. Therefore you cannot by reduction of freight o produce any result, unless you correspondingly increase the freight fr Sukkur to Karachi, a position it would be difficult to maintain for a length of time.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—The longer the distance the less freight ! Well, if this reduction goes a certain length the difference be reduced very considerably. It will give us a chance of competing. admit that it cannot help us permanently.

Chairman.—I think you had better push on with a wheat-eati propaganda in Sind itself.

Mr. Jenkins.—It is rather difficult to encourage people to eat wh and at the same time raise the price of it, especially when rice is so che Another effect will be, if wheat prices go up, that a bigger acreage will down.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—Actually we can only see two possible w out. One is to increase the internal demand for wheat, and the other to stop any increase in area under wheat.

Chairman.—There has been no increase in the irrigated area un wheat during the last 3 years in the Punjab.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—We are at a stage of equilibrium in Punjab.

Chairman.—It is the monsoon that increases or decreases the area.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—The proportion of irrigated area has g up considerably. It is 56 per cent. of the total crop.

Mr. Jenkins.—The only step we have taken in that direction is discourage the sowing of late Sind wheat, because that always fetch low price.

Chairman.—Well, reverting to the question in hand, that is to s the current year's wheat, the problem is really, as we have now discuss it, limited to particular attention being paid to this problem by t Punjab and Sind. The United Provinces are only apprehensive lest t Punjab depressed prices in future hurt them. Otherwise there is no pressi present problem.

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Mr. Banerjee.—I might as well urge on behalf of the Central Provinces that nothing should be done which would result in Central Provinces wheat being displaced in the local markets by Punjab wheat or Sind wheat.

Chairman.—I can appreciate that. It is very natural.

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Chairman.—Perhaps you may see him and get into touch with him and get his thesis. He has sent an extract. There is a very short note intended only to be suggestive which our marketing expert has very kindly prepared for my private use. He had no time to study the problem or to develop his ideas, but still he thought he might make his suggestions on this point. I do not think he will object to the Punjab seeing that note, or perhaps having a talk with you if you find it necessary to do so.

I know that many people sell their wheat to dealers at a rate which may prevail on a particular date, in July, 1934, and so on. All these men who are purchasers are not really purchasers in the ordinary sense except perhaps those who buy for Jails and for the Army and things like that. Others are just dealers. There ought to be some way of getting friendly with them and so on. If consumption and output are the same, you can fix any reasonable price ; it may be Rs. 2, it may be Rs. 3 or it may go down.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—The Punjab Government are making a beginning by putting on an officer prior to the appointment of a Marketing Officer to explore the ground for a foreign market. He will probably keep them informed, but in the meantime he is to gather facts regarding the present position for the Marketing Officer. He is certain to tell us a great deal which we do not know just now, and the way will be cleared What we want to do is to obtain a higher price for the product than it is at present and I think that it is practicable. I know an enormous quantity of wheat from the Punjab has been sold forward at Rs. 1-14-0 per maund.

Chairman.—Well, I may say that the price may go down still further.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—For the current year there does not seem to be much prospect.

Chairman.—Why not. It can go down any day. Is there anything else which you would like to say ?

Mr. Jenkins.—I do not think so.

Chairman.—You, Mr. Kharegat.

Mr. Kharegat.—I suppose an enquiry will be made as to what consumption figures really are. It would be worth while knowing that, if possible.

Chairman.—As I have pointed out, we do not deal with actual amount of wheat—whether production or consumption ; we deal with estimates. You have always estimates never being checked by any one. This is the condition of production. The question of consumption is based on higher mathematics rather than on realities. I think you have to concentrate yourself on India being a self-contained unit in the matter of wheat for some years to come and to so regulate your administration as to make it inflict least loss on the provinces, because as it is the prices do not come up to the cost of production. Other things are even worse. Next month we will be able to discuss oil seeds, rice, etc. There may be something in them. The idea at present is that we are telling the Punjab and Sind first to publish their revised estimates of output and secondly their taking interest in the *mandis* and seeing that everything is above board and that as a matter of fact the prices are reasonable prices as far as possible on the basis of production.

there is a total surplus of unconsumed cereals of about ¾ millions, or 36 per head of population. 36 per head of the population, that is what we have got to get absorbed. To this surplus we contribute about 600,000 tons which is equal to about 1.1 of a ton per annum. The conclusion is that there is a surplus in the normal year of 6 million tons of wheat and 75,000 tons of other cereals. But the interdependence of crops you cannot ignore. If the price of rice goes up the price of wheat also goes up and *vice versa*. The whole problem will have to be taken up as a whole.

Chairman.—It merely comes to this that as regards the first part of the problem whether in view of the stock anything can be done to raise the prices the first thing to point out is that the Punjab and United Provinces state definitely that the forecast is to be reduced by 10 per cent. And is there any reason why this information should be withheld from the public ?

Several Members.—No.

Dr. Meek referred to the tables and said : If you estimate 10 per cent. smaller crop than has already been forecasted the position is going to be rather favourable and that I think is the reason for the rise in the prices. If you look at Statement No. VII, and compare the last price given there with the present day price it will be seen that the price has increased by 20 per cent. in the last month in Lyallpur.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—We began cutting on the 13th April, but it has not gone on very far. But the crop of one big farmer shows a deficit of 10 per cent. and at the same time we are having reports from districts that the late sown crop is producing less than anticipated—it looks as if we should deduct 10 per cent. from our estimate.

Dr. Meek.—United Provinces also said 10 per cent.

Mr. Jenkins.—I do not think that in Sind the difference would be as much as 10 per cent.

Chairman.—Then it would be 10 per cent. in the Punjab and United Provinces and perhaps 5 per cent. in the case of Sind.

Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce.—It seems to me that we cannot withhold the facts from the public.

Chairman.—The last point was about studying to what extent the agencies at the *mandis* should be organised. It is really necessary to study the effect of *satta* gambling on wheat prices. Personally I think last year the Punjab owed its high price to the *satta* gambling.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—Not entirely due to that but it helped.

Chairman.—The unnatural phenomenon of larger crop and still higher prices was probably induced by the operation of these venturesome middlemen who indulge in this pastime. There is a gentleman in the United Provinces—I think Mr. Kharegat might know him—he says he had studied this problem very thoroughly and he wrote to Sir Harry Haig about it asking him to inform me about it. His name is Dr. L. M. Misra, M.A., Ph.D., who obtained his doctorate from the London University on the strength of a thesis on Indian Commodities Market Speculation. He hails from Shahjahanpur.

Mr. Kharegat.—I have heard of his name but I do not know him personally.

WHEAT CONFERENCE, 1934

The following statistics and graphs have been compiled by the Statistical Section, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research —

Statement I—Estimates of area and yield of wheat in India from 1924 25 up to date —

(1) for British India, (2) for Indian States and (3) total for India

Statement II—Areas under wheat (*a*) Irrigated and (*b* Unirrigated in British India from 1924 25 up to-date

Statement III—Estimated production, exports and imports of wheat in India (including Indian States) for the years 1924 25 to 1933 34

Statement IV—Areas under principal crops in the main wheat growing provinces in British India (with percentages for crops to total area)

Statement V—Harvest time prices of wheat in selected centres in Punjab United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Bombay from 1929 up to date (compared with average of five years ending 1928)

Statement VI—Harvest prices per maund of certain important crops in the main wheat growing provinces from 1925 26 up to date

Statement VII—Wholesale prices of wheat (the maximum prices in the first week of April July, October and January) at Lyallpur, Karachi, and Bombay for years 1913 14 and from 1926 27 up to date

Statement VIII—Statistics of Internal Movement of wheat for years 1920 21 and April—September 1933 (with some figures for 1931 to 1933)

Statement IX—Calculation of stocks of wheat in India (by Statistician, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with a note by him)

Graphs

Graph I—Area of wheat in India from 1924 25 up to date (for British India, Indian States and whole of India)

Graph II—Estimated yield (similar to graph I)

Graph III—Average yield per acre for wheat in British India

Graph IV—Acreages under irrigated and unirrigated wheat in several provinces in India

Graph V—Harvest prices of important crops in the wheat growing provinces from 1925 26 up to date

Graph VI—Balance of wheat available for consumption in India (from 1920 21 up to date)

Mr. Jenkins.—We have got no *mandi* system in Sind.

Chairman.—That is so, I know.

Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh.—We should have uniformity of rates and measures.

Chairman.—An excellent idea. It is bound to come up in the Crop Planning Conference.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—What about suggestions for a limitation of the wheat area in Sind ?

Chairman.—So far as Sind is concerned. if we take up that question, it will have to be taken up on the ground that the Government of India is keenly interested in the Sukker Barrage scheme bringing in as much return as possible, and if it is found by Government that by promoting the development of wheat they do not stand to gain as much as they would gain by substituting something else in its place, they will soon abandon wheat. We do not want Government to start taking action on charitable basis.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—It has been done so in other countries. It is a question of extension of area.

Chairman.—Quite. What we have been discussing before this Conference was whether it is not possible in the Punjab to substitute something for wheat either in irrigated areas, part of them being reduced by 10 per cent. or in the un-irrigated areas. That of course is a thing which ought to be taken up. As you say, the Punjab prices are lower than those of any other province and since you have not yet decided, in the near future anyhow, whether it is not wiser to look ahead and substitute something else in the canal irrigated areas and, if possible, in the barani areas for wheat, you will perhaps, undertake such an examination.

Mr. Jenkins.—We are doing the same in Sind. I am sure the Bombay Government would not consider any proposal to restrict the area under wheat in Sind.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.—But Sind is the only Province in India where it is possible for Government to do something in the matter of control of crops. Here Government have a million acres of land for disposal. If uncontrolled cultivation of wheat is allowed in Sind a large quantity of surplus wheat will be thrown on the market which is bound to depress the Punjab prices.

Chairman.—Supposing the increased output of wheat continued to depress prices and the prices went down to one rupee, Sind will have to take stock of the position and take suitable action. As to the Punjab, it will have to consider whether 5 per cent. of the irrigated area under wheat should move on to oil seeds, but that again is a matter which cannot be even considered till the whole problem is before you, not only with reference to your own province, but with reference to the whole of India.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.—Burma is contemplating all kinds of licenses and restrictions about groundnut.

Chairman.—We conclude now.

Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd.—We have to express our cordial thanks to the Chairman for convening this Conference which has at least served to clear our ideas.

STATEMENT II.

Areas under wheat (a) irrigated and (b) unirrigated in British India

(In million acres)

Crop year (1st July to 30th June)	Punjab.			United Provinces			Central Provinces and Berar			*Bombay excluding Sind			Sind			Bihar and Orissa			Others			Total British India		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total
										Total for	Bombay	A	y (including	Sind) B	Total									
1924 25	4 7	5 0	9 7	2 9	4 5	7 4	04	3 26	3 30	(1924	25	35	1 61	1 96	}	26	92	1 18	56	62	1 18	8 8	15 9	24 7
1925 26	1	4 4	9 5	3 5	3 4	6 9	03	3 47	3 50	(1925	26	35	1 15	1 50	}	25	91	1 16	47	77	1 24	9 7	14 1	23 8
1926 27	5 0	4 4	9 4	3 8	2 9	6 7	05	3 65	3 70	15	1 10	1 25	20	23	43	27	92	1 19	43	90	1 33	9 9	14 1	24 0
1927 28	5 1	3 9	9 0	1 8	5 7	7 5	02	3 68	3 70	21	1 22	1 43	16	20	36	20	1 00	1 20	51	70	1 21	8 0	16 4	24 4
1928 29	5 3	4 7	10 0	3 8	3 3	7 1	0[illegible]	3 18	3 20	24	1 38	1 62	20	17	37	26	95	1 21	48	82	1 30	10 3	14 5	24 8
1929 30	5 6	4 3	9 9	3 8	3 4	7 2	04	2 96	3 00	16	1 13	1 29	30	34	64	26	94	1 20	44	93	1 37	10 6	14 0	24 6
1930 31	5 3	4 0	9 3	3 6	4 0	7 6	04	3 06	3 10	19	1 51	1 70	25	30	55	26	95	1 21	46	68	1 14	10 1	14 5	24 6
1931 32	4 9	4 2	9 1	3 8	3 9	7 7	05	3 45	3 50	26	1 66	1 92	25	20	45	25	97	1 22	49	73	1 22	10 0	15 1	25 1
1932 33†	5 0	3 6	8 6	3 7	4 0	7 7	06	3 44	3 50	20	1 45	1 65	61	26	87	25	99	1 24	58	66	1 24	10 4	14 4	24 8
1933 34‡ (Third forecast April 1934)	5 1	4 4	9 5	3 7	4 4	8 1	05	3 45	3 50	22	1 66	1 88	83	24	1 07	25	97	1 22	Not available		1 17	Not available		26 4

*As separate figures for Sind are not available in Agricultural Statistics figures have been taken from Provincial final forecasts

†These figures are provisional

‡Final figures will be available in August 1934

NOTE.—The figures in this statement for the years 1924-25 to 1931 32 are taken from Agricultural Statistics, Volume I

STATEMENT I.

Estimates of Area and Yield of Wheat in India.

Crop year 1st July to 30th June.	Area (in million acres).			Yield (in million tons).		
	British India.	Indian States.	Total.	British India.	Indian States.	Total.
1924-25	24·7	7·1	31·8	7·2	1·7	8·9
1925-26	23·8	6·7	30·5	7·1	1·6	8·7
1926-27	24·0	7·3	31·3	7·4	1·6	9·0
1927-28	24·4	7·8	32·2	6·3	1·5	7·8
1928-29	24·8	7·2	32·0	7·3	1·3	8·6
1929-30	24·6	7·0	31·6	8·9	1·5	10·5
1930-31	24·6	7·6	32·2	7·6	1·7	9·3
1931-32	25·1	8·7	33·8	7·2	1·8	9·0
1932-33	24·8	8·2	33·0	7·6	1·9	9·5
*1933-34 .. .. (Third forecast April 1934).	26·4	8·5	34·9	8·0	1·9	9·9

*The final estimates will be available in August, 1934.

Note 1.—Wheat in India is normally sown between October and December, and harvested between March and May.

Note 2.—The figures in this statement are taken from "Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India."

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FIRST REPORT

to the

GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

by the

INTERIM COMMISSION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

I. THE INTERIM COMMISSION

A CONSTITUTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1 The Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture was established by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, for the purposes stated in the following recommendation

"WHEREAS

"1 Freedom from want is difficult to achieve without concerted action among all like minded nations to expand and improve production, to increase employment, to raise levels of consumption, and to establish greater freedom in international commerce,

"2 The successful carrying out of the recommendations of the Conference in the field of production, distribution, and consumption of food and other agricultural products in the post war period will be the most important prerequisite for the achievement of freedom from want, and requires the creation by the governments and authorities here represented of a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture, therefore

"*The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture*

"RECOMMENDS

"1 That the governments and authorities here represented recognize and embody in a formal declaration or agreement the obligation to their respective peoples and to one another, henceforth to collaborate in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples, and to report to one another on the progress achieved,

"2 That the governments and authorities here represented establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture, and

"RESOLVES:

"1 That in order that every practicable step may be taken to attain these and the other appropriate objectives set forth in the declaration and specific recommendations of the Conference, an Interim Commission for carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture be established,

"2 That each of the governments and authorities here represented be entitled to designate a representative on the Interim Commission, and that the Interim Commission be installed in Washington not later than July 15, 1943,

"3 That the Interim Commission perform its work with due regard to the exigencies of the war, through such form of organization and personnel as it may deem appropriate, and formulate regulations covering its expenditures and submit to the member governments and authorities a budget and allocation of quota contributions,

"4 That the functions of the Interim Commission be to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government or authority

(a) A specific plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture;

(b) The formal declaration or agreement referred to in the first recommendation, in which each participant shall recognize its obligation

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United and Associated Nations, and the Commission was convened in Washington on July 15, 1943. The Commission now presents its First Report, which has the unanimous concurrence of its constituent Delegates..

B. EXPERT ADVISERS

3. The Commission felt itself to be in need of technical advice in regard to many of the subjects referred to it by the resolutions of the Hot Springs Conference. It therefore decided to ask certain distinguished scientists and economists conversant with problems of nutrition and agriculture to act in an advisory capacity. These experts constituted the Scientific and Economic Panels which advised the Commission on the scope, functions, and methods of operation of the permanent organization on food and agriculture. It is appropriate to record in the forefront of this Report the Commission's deep appreciation of their invaluable assistance. The panels were composed as follows:

ECONOMIC PANEL

Chairman: Mr. H. R. Tolley (United States), Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Professor H. F. Angus (Canada), Economics Department, University of British Columbia.

Dr. Antonin Basch (Czechoslovakia), formerly Head, Research and Economics Department, National Bank of Czechoslovakia; Economics Department, Columbia University.

Professor J. D. Black (United States), Professor of Economics, Harvard University.

Mr. R. R. Enfield (United Kingdom), Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Professor A. G. B. Fisher (New Zealand), Professor of International Economics, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

Dr. Alexander Loveday, Director of Economic, Financial and Transit Department, League of Nations.

Mr. Ansgar Rosenborg, Economic, Financial and Transit Department, League of Nations.

Professor T. W. Schultz (United States), Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Chicago.

SCIENTIFIC PANEL

Chairman: Professor J. A. Scott Watson (United Kingdom), Professor of Rural Economy, Oxford University.

Dr. E. C. Auchter (United States), Administrator of Agricultural Research, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. G. S. H. Barton (Canada), Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Dr. F. G. Boudreau (United States), Chairman, Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council.

Dr. R. E. Buchanan (United States), Director, Agricultural Experiment Station and Dean of Graduate School, Iowa State College.

Dr. André Mayer (France), Professor and Vice-President, Collège de France.

Professor L. A. Maynard (United States), Professor of Animal Nutrition, Cornell University.

Dr. Paris E. Menéndez (Paraguay), Director of Central Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr. T. H. Shen (China), Vice Director, National Agricultural Research Bureau; Member of National Resources Commission.

Dr. R. D. Sinclair (Canada), Dean of Agriculture, University of Alberta.

Dr. M. L. Wilson (United States), Director of Extension, United States Department of Agriculture.

(I) To raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of its own people;

(II) To improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution;

(III) To cooperate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends;

(IV) To undertake to submit periodically to the other participants, through the permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved toward these ends;

(c) Such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference;

"5. That in the preparation of a plan for the permanent organization the Interim Commission give full consideration to the following:

(a) The relation of the permanent organization to, and methods of associating it with, other institutions, national as well as international, which already exist or which may hereafter be established, in the field of food and agriculture and in related scientific, economic, and other fields;

(b) Provision for membership in the permanent organization, in due course of governments not represented on the Interim Commission;

"6. That in considering the functions and duties to be assigned to the permanent organization the Interim Commission take into account:

(a) The promotion of scientific, technological, social, and economic research;

(b) The collection and dissemination of information and provisioin for the exchange of services;

(c) The submission to member governments and authorities of recommendations for action with regard to the following:

(I) Nutrition;

(II) Standards of consumption of food and other agricultural products;

(III) Agricultural production, distribution, and conservation;

(IV) Statistics and economic studies in the field of agriculture and food, including the study of the relation of agriculture to world economy;

(V) Education and extension work in the field of food and agriculture;

(VI) Agricultural credit;

(VII) Problems of agricultural population and farm labor;

"7. That the Interim Commission further consider the desirability of assigning to the permanent organization functions in the field of:

(a) Development of agricultural resources and orientation of production, where necessary;

(b) Agricultural commodity arrangements;

(c) Agricultural cooperative movements;

(d) Land tenure;

(e) Other subjects on which recommendations have been made by the Conference;

"8. That the Interim Commission also consider the initiation of preliminary statistical investigations and research into the problems with which the permanent organization will deal;

"9. That the Interim Commission be deemed to have been dissolved when the permanent organization has been established;

"10. That the Government of the United States of America be invited to take whatever preliminary action may be necessary for the establishment of the Interim Commission after the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture has completed its work."

2. Delegates to the Interim Commission were designated (Appendix II), pursuant to paragraph 2 of the above Resolution, by the Governments of all the

12 Moreover, the frontiers of scientific discovery are constantly expanding and opening opportunities for further progress.

13 Thus mankind is equipped with new knowledge, the heritage of all men A new mastery over the forces that determine human well-being is possible, which men and nations can exercise, if they will, to better the lot of the vast majority of people But to put this knowledge to full use requires forethought and action adequate to the ends desired

14 The modern knowledge of nutrition must be shared, in simple practical terms, among increasing numbers of people until it finally reaches all The modern knowledge of production must be shared among the world's farmers Producers must be enabled to get the materials and tools, and to apply the methods, necessary to increase the world's production to the point where all can have enough food Those released from agriculture by its increased efficiency must be enabled to find useful work in other pursuits Workers in cities and towns must be enabled to get the products they need from an expanding agricultural production, that is to say,
inc ... stic and foreign trade
of ... earnest consideration
to ... those who, for one or
another reason, are at so great a disadvantage in the economic system that they cannot obtain the means for reasonable nutrition Finally, research, which has already accomplished so much, must be stimulated and made even more responsive to the need of discovering ways of reconciling the changing numbers of the world's peoples and the quantity of things produced and distributed to meet their requirements.

15 Scientific developments have shortened the distances between countries until all are now near neighbors Thus the discontent or the overweening ambition of one profoundly affects all others, strife at one place can quickly become worldwide, and cooperation is thrust upon us if the world is to avoid being brought ultimately to the verge of ruin

16 But these same scie
things through cooperation tl
freedom from want of food
on its own effort, for none ca
of things that may be done by other nations But in a world in which distance has shrunk and the pace of events has quickened, each nation can reinforce what others do far more readily and effectively than in the past The possibilities for good have increased as greatly as the possibilities for evil We can now reasonably expect to solve the problem of freedom from want if all will act together

17 Progress will necessarily be gradual Men do not readily adjust traditional ways to new conditions and there are many obstacles to be overcome But a start can be made at once Changes in the economic and social arrangements of nations will be needed The redirection would not be wholly new, it is in line with an evolution that has been hastened in our time

III THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS

18 In pursuance of paragraphs 4 (a) 5 6, and 7 of the Resolution quoted in paragraph 1 of this Report, the Interim Commission recommends for the approval of its constituent Governments the Constitution (Appendix I) of a permanent organization for food and agriculture, hereinafter referred to as the Organization"

19 The remainder of this section of this Report is devoted to an exposition, supplementing the Constitution, of the purposes and functions of the permanent Organization as the Commission has envisaged them, and of its structure and organization, its methods of working, its relationship with other organizations national and international, and the need for its early establishment References at the ends of paragraphs are to the corresponding Articles of the Constitution

4. These expert advisers have contributed in large measure to the discharge by the Commission of the duties laid upon it, by their expert and comprehensive advice on the problems referred to them and by the devotion and energy which they have given, separately and in cooperation, to their voluntary task. The Commission cannot too highly commend their services or too fully recognize its own indebtedness to them. It records with satisfaction that their advice on all the matters referred to them was unanimous.

5. The Commission has utilized the services of consultants from other organizations, national and international, to assist in certain phases of its work. It particularly desires to record its appreciation of the assistance rendered by Mr. C. Wilfred Jenks, Legal Adviser of the International Labour Office, who has contributed unstintingly of his experience and skill in the preparation of the Constitution.

II. INTRODUCTION

6. It is unnecessary to the purposes of this Report to include in it any general statement of the important considerations supporting the proposals and policies embodied in the Final Act of the Hot Springs Conference. It is appropriate, however, to state briefly here the general considerations of which the Commission has been mindful in formulating its recommendations, so far as they relate to the circumstances under which the recommendations are made, the conditions under which effect will be given to them, and the general purposes they are designed to achieve.

7. In the struggle for food, mankind has been indifferently successful. If millions have enough, more millions have too little, and many starve. This had been thought to be inevitable, but we now know that it is not. Recent discoveries and developments have made it possible under certain conditions for all men and all nations to achieve freedom from hunger, which is the first step toward freedom from want. Indeed, we can now expect to do much more than be free from hunger. The way is open to move toward new levels of well-being which men have hitherto thought unattainable.

8. First among the developments that have made these things possible is progress in scientific production. The natural sciences have shown us how to increase the productiveness of the land. The nature of the soil has been explored, and methods of management have been developed to maintain and increase its fertility. Great progress has been made in the breeding of both crops and livestock, and strains have been created that are far more productive than their predecessors. At the same time scientists have found new and surer ways of combating diseases and insect and other pests that constantly menace the food supply.

9. Along with progress in these fields, immense strides have been made in the development of tools and machines to do work formerly done by hand labor, so that it is now possible for one man to till enough land and produce enough food to feed many more people than before. Equally important have been developments in handling, processing, storing, and transporting foods which make it possible to overcome many of the former handicaps of season and distance.

10. The result has been to open the way for greatly increased production from the same primary resources, a more even distribution of the supply of food both geographically and over periods of time, and finally a release of large numbers of people from the production of good. These people could produce other things and perform other services needed by their fellow men.

11. While these developments have been in the making the physical nature and needs of human beings have also been explored. The advances in the science of nutrition within recent years have been comparable in importance to the earlier discoveries in bacteriology, which opened the way to control many deadly or handicapping diseases. Chemistry and physiology have given us a vast amount of new knowledge regarding the relation of food to human well-being. We now know that certain diseases, which affect immense numbers of people, are caused solely by failure to get enough of the right kind of food. We know what foods the human body needs not only to prevent these diseases but to build resistance to many others, lengthen the span of life, favor the birth of healthy children, and raise the power of many individuals to do physical and mental work formerly thought to be beyond their innate capacity.

with Resolutions II, III, and XV of the Hot Springs Conference. In order that these reports may serve as a basis for concerted planning and action by the Member nations it is important that they give the information needed for drawing an accurate picture of the conditions in any country and throughout the world in regard to nutrition, food consumption, production, and the factors influencing them. The Organization, being charged with the responsibility of obtaining and making use of these reports, is therefore given the right to determine the lines on which they will be made and to arrange that they be furnished promptly. [*Art. XI.*]

29. The regular collection and systematic presentation of relevant statistics obtained from Member nations and international authorities will be fundamental; and continuity in the statistical series collected will be important to ensure accurate interpretation of current and future trends. The Organization should receive regularly all published statistical material, and should also have access to unpublished material relevant to its work. The basic statistical data in many countries are very imperfect. The Organization should devise effective methods for obtaining more accurate statistical information at minimum expense, and should also make the services of its technical staff available to any government needing assistance in organizing or improving national statistical services. New methods of sampling, for example, which have recently been developed, are known and used in few countries. [*Art. I, XI, XII.*]

30. All other relevant sources of information should be used, including the results of special inquiries and surveys, or the work of special committees set up by the Organization; reports and other material obtained through regional and liaison offices of the Organization; information furnished by national nutrition organizations, by any agencies that may be set up under the auspices of the Organization, and by research institutes and scientific societies; and reports and other material obtained through reciprocal arrangements with other international authorities. (*Art. XII, XIV.*)

b. *Range of subject matter*

31. The range of subject matter covered by the research, fact-finding, and interpretative work of the Organization will include all the branches of the natural and social sciences relating to food, nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. It may be useful to list some of the particularly relevant subjects as a means of sketching in broad outline the scope of the activities that would contribute to the main purpose of furthering improvements in production, distribution, consumption, and nutrition. The importance of the interrelationships of the different fields and of collaboration with other institutions should be emphasized at all times.

(i) Natural sciences—including human nutrition in relation to health, animal nutrition, biochemistry, plant and animal genetics, plant and animal physiology and pathology, soil chemistry and physics, entomology, mycology, bacteriology, and meteorology.

(ii) Technology—including management, selection, and breeding in relation to crops and livestock; animal feeding and care; soil fertilization, drainage, irrigation, and other conservation and development measures; protection of crops and livestock from natural enemies; agricultural engineering; processing, storing, and transporting food and other agricultural products.

(iii) Economic organization of agriculture—including the production and successive stages in the distribution, marketing, and consumption of food and other agricultural products; the coordinated expansion of consumption and production; the efficiency of factors of production in terms of physical output and cost per unit; methods of reducing costs of production and distribution; scale of enterprise; economical use of labor and machinery; provision and use of credit; demand and prices; gross and net income in relation to output and consumption; trends and fluctuations in production, prices, incomes, and other factors bearing on the relation of agriculture to the general economy; domestic and international trade and other aspects of national and international economy, with special reference to their bearing on food and agricultural problems.

20. Throughout this Report references to the purposes, functions, duties, an powers of the Organization are to be interpreted as extending to fisheries, marin products, forestry, primary forestry products, and fibres and other non-food agri cultural products. [*Art. XVI.*]

21. The purpose of the Organization as set forth in the Preamble to the Consti tution is to promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective actio by the Member nations to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secur improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food an agricultural products, to better the condition of rural populations, and thus t contribute toward an expanding world economy.

22. The means to be employed will include the promotion of research, the dissemination of knowledge, the exchange of services, and the making of recommendations for international and national action, in which the Organization might in some cases be directly involved, with regard to the improvement of nutrition; the production, distribution, and consumption of foods and of fibres and other agricultural products; and the development and conservation of agricultural, forestry, and marine resources. [*Art. I, IV.*]

23. These are important and far-reaching undertakings. They should be envisaged as far as possible in their entirety, so that their interrelationships may be clearly seen. But the Organization will have to develop gradually and it will probably be a considerable time before it will be able to cover the whole field described in this Report. It should be established at the earliest practicable date since there are matters falling within its scope which call urgently for action.

1. RESEARCH

24. One of the principal functions of the Organization will be to promote research in the fields relating to its work as a means of meeting the needs and helping to solve the problems of the peoples of its Member nations. Competence and persistence in the search for knowledge, and fairness and courage in promoting its application, will establish a solid basis for recommendations and action. [*Art. I.*]

25. A vast amount of knowledge in the fields to be covered by the Organization already exists. To be more widely and effectively used, it needs to be adapted to local conditions and re-examined as conditions change. In addition, new knowledge must be sought.

26. A great diversity of research in the natural and social sciences is suggested by the range of subject matter and the sources of information discussed in later paragraphs. While continually safeguarding and fostering the freedom of inquiry necessary to science, the Organization can do much to stimulate such research throughout the world; suggest and initiate projects, in many of which several institutions in more than one country might cooperate; coordinate such projects whenever possible; arrange for the use of procedures that would give comparable results; and keep research workers informed of one another's progress. The Organization should facilitate the exchange of personnel among institutions and the collection and exchange of important biological materials—breeding stocks, for example—and in some cases lend the services of members of its own technical staff to an institution or a country. Whether the Organization should supply equipment or given direct financial aid to research institutions is a matter of policy to be determined by the Conference. The question should be left for future decision whether, by arrangement with the governments primarily concerned, the Organization should establish research stations of its own. [*Art. I, XII.*]

27. In sum, the Organization should lead in stimulating, promoting, and, where appropriate, conducting research focussed on world needs in food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. To carry out these and other functions, it will need to assemble a great deal of information from all parts of the world. But it should not only gather data; it should find out and say what they mean.

a. *Sources of information*

28. One of the principal sources from which the Organization will gather information will be the periodic reports made by Member nations in accordance

37 To what extent, and in what ways, the Organization will be of assistance to educational institutions other than those at the university or professional level cannot be foreseen at present Nations differ widely in their educational systems, which are peculiarly a matter of national concern But while the rural school systems should be one of the most important factors in improving rural life, it is in fact in most countries at a disadvantage in comparison with urban school systems, and in both urban and rural schools there are great and often unrealized opportunities for teaching young people elementary but important facts regarding foods and nutrition Despite the difficulties involved, the Organization should be [illegible] promoting [illegible] capacity, assisting in surveys and studies to determine needed improvements, and in other ways [Art I]

38 Various countries are interested in furthering adult education, particularly of the kind exemplified by agricultural extension, home demonstration, and similar services Such services depend largely on local instructors and leaders who give personal counsel and assistance and demonstrate methods to help producers and homemakers apply the principles of good farming, food preparation, nutrition, and home economics, or domestic science, in their daily work and living The Organization should be prepared to assist governments in determining the need for these services, to promote adequate training of workers, including opportunities for study in other countries when this would be advantageous, and to assist in other ways in widening the usefulness and improving the methods and standards of such services [Art I.]

39 The Organization will be interested in improving the effectiveness with which adult education services could use such channels as newspapers, radio, and motion pictures to spread practical information In addition, it should furnish authentic information for the public regarding its own activities To what extent it should elaborate services of its own, designed specifically to furnish material for the press, radio, and other popular media, will depend upon the course of its development Whatever may be done in this field should be safeguarded with unusual care against the risk of exploitation and misrepresentation for purposes of commercial or other propaganda [Art I]

c *Library and inquiry services*

40 As the work of the Organization becomes widely known, it will probably be called upon to answer a large volume of inquiries on many subjects Furnishing adequate information in response to these inquiries will in itself be an important service in disseminating knowledge Partly for this purpose and also for its other work, the Organization will need an extensive library, kept fully up to date [Art I]

3 ADVISORY FUNCTIONS.

41 Much of the work of the Organization will be of an advisory character. This will include making recommendations ranging from a suggestion on some minor point to drawing up and submitting for approval an elaborate program of action on a complex problem, and from advice given to a single Member nation or even a single institution to advice given to all Member nations [Art I, II]

42 The Organization should have this wide scope in its advisory functions [illegible] objectives of the Hot Springs Conference It is, however, [illegible] Special [illegible] formulate and adopt formal recommendations to governments [illegible] variety of advisory services may be developed of a less formal character [Art I, II]

43 The effectiveness of advice and recommendations depends on the qualifications of those who give them, the adequacy of their preparatory work, their understanding of variations in local conditions, and their ability to enlist the co-operation of Member nations The Organization should progressively establish its connections and build up a staff with a wide range of qualifications and experience The Organization will thus be equipped to take the initiative in formulating recommendations designed to stimulate action by one or more nations or international

(iv) Other social factors—including food habits and customs, the distribut of population between agriculture and industry, population movements, la tenure, consumer and producer cooperatives, and rural organization genera rural schools and other rural institutions; rural roads, communications, and r electrification; rural housing, sanitation, and amenities.

(v) Public measures of regulation and assistance: In modern states pub authorities legislate so extensively in regard to standards and practices, a provide aids of so many kinds in connection with the matters included in each the preceding sub-paragraphs, that investigations in these fields by the Organi tion are too broad to be covered by any list. They would relate, among oth matters, to special planning techniques, legislation affecting the eradication deficiency diseases, measures for improving the diets of vulnerable groups, reg lations for control of plant and animal diseases and pests, grading and standar of market and nutritive quality, subsidies for production or consumption, co mercial policies, and measures for increasing consumption by the distribution special terms of accumulated stocks.

2. DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

32. The need to make useful facts about nutrition and the consumption ar production of foods far more widely known is so great and so essential to progre that promoting the dissemination of knowledge is to be given equal emphasis wit research. The Organization should employ various means to this end as the nee arises. The development of a program of publication will be important from th beginning. Promoting education in the fields relating to the Organization's wor will be another important activity. [*Art. I.*]

a. *Publications*

33. A considerable variety of publications will probably be needed, some fo official or professional use, some designed to meet the needs of particular groups o producers and consumers and those of the general public. High standards shoul be the aim in every case. Duplication of work adequately done by others should b avoided, and the possibility of cooperative ventures should be fully explored; th Organization might do much by this means to promote world-wide coordination o efforts—for example, in the preparation and publication of scientific abstracts. [*Art. XII.*]

34. It is not possible at this time to forecast exactly what publications the Organization will find it useful to issue. Among them might be a periodic summary based on the reports by Member nations; a periodic world survey of the state of nutrition, consumption, and production together with an analysis of the determining factors, with special attention to interrelated developments and the policies of different countries; a periodic digest or review of legislation and administrative rulings relating to food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; abstracts, reviews and bibliographies of scientific literature; regular bulletins dealing with crops, production, trade, stocks, prices and other data and their interpretation; and a journal or journals containing articles for the general reader on problems and progress in the fields covered by the Organization. It will clearly be essential to publish an authoritative and comprehensive yearbook of international statistics. [*Art. I, XI.*]

b. *Education*

35. The publications of the Organization will be educational in a broad sense. It should also promote more specific educational activities in several important fields, with the central purpose of furthering improved nutrition and adequate production and consumption on a world-wide scale. [*Art. I.*]

36. With a view to raising the standards of professional services and making them more widely available, the Organization should be prepared to assist governmental and other agencies in planning for expansion or improvement of the work of institutions of learning in the fields related to its work. It should be in a position to serve as consultant to institutions on courses of study and methods of training. It might well act as a clearinghouse of information on facilities for study and research in institutions throughout the world. It should encourage and facilitate the exchange between countries of students, teachers, and professional workers. [*Art. I.*]

37 To what extent, and in what ways, the Organization will be of assistance to educational institutions other than those at the university or professional level cannot be foreseen at present Nations differ widely in their educational systems, which are peculiarly a matter of national concern But while the rural school systems should be one of the most important factors in improving rural life, it is in fact in most countries at a disadvantage in comparison with urban school systems, and in both urban and rural schools there are great and often unrealized opportunities for teaching young people elementary but important facts regarding foods and nutrition Despite the difficulties involved, the Organization should be able to perform a useful service by advising on suitable courses of study, promoting adequate teacher training in appropriate subjects, acting in a consultative capacity, assisting in surveys and studies to determine needed improvements, and in other ways [*Art I*]

38 Various countries are interested in furthering adult education, particularly of the kind exemplified by agricultural extension, home demonstration, and similar services Such services depend largely on local instructors and leaders who give personal counsel and assistance and demonstrate methods to help producers and homemakers apply the principles of good farming, food preparation, nutrition, and home economics, or domestic science, in their daily work and living The Organization should be prepared to assist governments in determining the need for these services, to promote adequate training of workers, including opportunities for study in other countries when this would be advantageous, and to assist in other ways in widening the usefulness and improving the methods and standards of such services [*Art I.*]

39 The Organization will be interested in improving the effectiveness with which adult education services could use such channels as newspapers, radio, and motion pictures to spread practical information In addition, it should furnish authentic information for the public regarding its own activities To what extent it should elaborate services of its own, designed specifically to furnish material for the press, radio, and other popular media, will depend upon the course of its development. Whatever may be done in this field should be safeguarded with unusual care against the risk of exploitation and misrepresentation for purposes of commercial or other propaganda [*Art I*]

c *Library and inquiry services*

40 As the work of the Organization becomes widely known, it will probably be called upon to answer a large volume of inquiries on many subjects. Furnishing adequate information in response to these inquiries will in itself be an important service in disseminating knowledge Partly for this purpose, and also for its other work, the Organization will need an extensive library, kept fully up to date [*Art. I.*]

3 ADVISORY FUNCTIONS.

41. Much of the work of the Organization will be of an advisory character. This will include making recommendations ranging from a suggestion on some minor point to drawing up and submitting for approval an elaborate program of action on a complex problem, and from advice given to a single Member nation or even a single institution to advice given to all Member nations [*Art I, IV*]

42 The Organization should have this wide scope in its advisory functions to enable it to achieve the objectives of the Hot Springs Conference It is, however, a much more delicate matter to give advice on some subjects than on others Special procedures are provided by which the Conference of the Organization may formulate and adopt formal recommendations to governments In addition, a wide variety of advisory services may be developed of a less formal character [*Art I, IV*]

43 The effectiveness of advice and recommendations depends on the qualifications of those who give them, the adequacy of their preparatory work, their understanding of variations in local conditions, and their ability to enlist the co-operation of Member nations The Organization should progressively establish its connections and build up a staff with a wide range of qualifications and experience. The Organization will thus be equipped to take the initiative in formulating recommendations designed to stimulate action by one or more nations or international

(iv) Other social factors—including food habits and customs, the distribution of population between agriculture and industry, population movements, land tenure, consumer and producer cooperatives, and rural organization generally rural schools and other rural institutions; rural roads, communications, and rural electrification; rural housing, sanitation, and amenities.

(v) Public measures of regulation and assistance: In modern states public authorities legislate so extensively in regard to standards and practices, and provide aids of so many kinds in connection with the matters included in each of the preceding sub-paragraphs, that investigations in these fields by the Organization are too broad to be covered by any list. They would relate, among other matters, to special planning techniques, legislation affecting the eradication of deficiency diseases, measures for improving the diets of vulnerable groups, regulations for control of plant and animal diseases and pests, grading and standards of market and nutritive quality, subsidies for production or consumption, commercial policies, and measures for increasing consumption by the distribution on special terms of accumulated stocks.

2. DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

32. The need to make useful facts about nutrition and the consumption and production of foods far more widely known is so great and so essential to progress that promoting the dissemination of knowledge is to be given equal emphasis with research. The Organization should employ various means to this end as the need arises. The development of a program of publication will be important from the beginning. Promoting education in the fields relating to the Organization's work will be another important activity. [*Art. I.*]

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food, and provide alternative employment. Usually, however, the solution of the problem requires the enlargement of foreign markets for the export products of the area.

b. Advice and recommendations on other problems

46. In addition to dealing with the problems discussed so far the Organization would furnish advice and make recommendations in many other cases, some of which will be of a more or less routine nature. The initiative in making proposals might be taken by one or more Member nations or by the Conference. Suggestions might be made to the Conference by general or special conferences, by the advisory committees, by the Executive Committee, and by the Director-General. The Executive Committee should be especially well qualified to act as an intermediary for proposals for action to be considered by the Conference, which in turn would submit recommendations to governments. The Director-General would not make recommendations directly to a government unless it requested him to do so. [*Art. IV, V, VI, VII.*]

47. Although a distinction is drawn throughout this discussion between the initiation of proposals by governments and by the Organization, the point should not be overemphasized. To exercise its functions effectively, the Organization would necessarily develop close working relations with governments in the course of which suggestions and advice would naturally be exchanged. [*Art. I.*]

48. The Organization will be in regular communication with governments in connection with their reports and statistical and other retuns. Governments will both ask for and expect to be offered suggestions for action on their part which will amplify the information supplied and make it comparable for the various countries. In response to requests, the Organization might furnish expert advisers who, together with local officials and technical personnel, would constitute special committees or missions authorized to investigate and report in accordance with their terms of reference. In general, such inquiries would have in view the making of recommendations for action. [*Art. I., XI.*]

49. Similarly, the Organization would increasingly have occasion to map out surveys and other undertakings—for example, a world agricultural census, to be repeated at intervals—to be carried out in cooperation with the governments concerned. For these surveys too, special committees or missions made up in part of local representatives would be effective machinery, and useful advice might be expected frequently to result. The Organization would also have regular advisory relations with national agencies such as nutrition committees and research councils. [*Art. I,*]

50. In addition, collecting and disseminating information would in themselves involve indirect advisory work which would have considerable influence. Each nation would be given the benefit of the experience of others, objectively examined as a subject of common interest. The force of example should lead governments to find out more about conditions affecting their own people, and stimulate them to introduce measures for improvement which have succeeded elsewher·, and, equally, to guard against the repetition of mistakes.

4. FISHERIES, FORESTRY, AND NON-FOOD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

a. Fisheries and marine products

51. Fisheries furnish a considerable part of the world's food supply; in some areas they are more important than agriculture as a source of food. Vitamin-rich oils extracted from the livers of cod, sharks, and other fish have in recent years assumed great importance in nutrition and therapy. Fisheries also furnish important by-products, such as fertilizer materials, protein feeds for livestock, industrial oils, leather, and various chemicals. The technical and economic problems of those engaged in fishing require largely similar treatment to the problems of those engaged in farming. Improving the production, handling, storing, processing, and distribution of fish is vital in any concerted effort among nations to raise the nutritional levels and the standards of living of populations.

52. Few if any types of food production yield returns as quickly as does fishing. This fact will be of special significance after the war when there will be a general

authorities. Its initiative in making suggestions and offering advice to nations individually and collectively would be especially useful in cases in which *coordinated* action is required in several fields or by a number of countries. For a variety of reasons, a nation may feel itself inhibited from initiating a discussion of problems, the solution of which appears to demand modifications of the policies of other nations as well as of its own. In such cases, particularly, the Organization would be in a favourable position to initate discussions and make recommendations. [*Art. IV.*]

44. The advisory work of the Organization would in appropriate cases be done in cooperation with other international authorities in related fields. [*Art. XII.*]

a. *Typical cases and procedure*

45. The Organization should be ready and willing to meet requests from one or more states for advice in regard to policy or for other assistance. The extent to which the Organization's advice in regard to the problems of individual countries will be required will of course vary greatly as between countries in different stages of agricultural and economic development. But improvements resulting from sound advice given to particular countries will in the long run redound to the common benefit and by their general as well as their particular effects will promote the basic purposes of the Organization. The following might be typical cases and procedures :

(a) In some cases an international convention, in the sense of a formal agreement to be ratified by a large number of nations, would be the most effective instrument to accomplish the desired objective. Or the Organization might frame a model code or form of treaty as a guide to Member nations. Either of these methods would be suitable for agreements on such matters as the standardization of terms, assaying samples, biological material of various kinds, weights and measures, containers, certain trade practices, methods of appraising the nutritive values of foods and the adequacy of diets, and measures for preventing the spread of diseases or of pests. [*Art. IV.*]

(b) In other cases the Conference would act by means of a resolution or by adopting reports embodying proposals for action. Such a resolution or report might call for common action by the nations affected, the acceptance of common or related policies or changes in policy, or the creation of an institution for the common use and benefit of a group of nations. [*Art. IV, XIV.*]

(c) Raising the nutritional level of the population will in many countries involve long-range programs including the expansion and reorientation of production, the building up of food processing and consumer-goods industries, the improvement of markets, and the expansion of such services as transportation and electric power. Complementary shifts in the production and trade of other countries would often be required in such cases, and outside capital and technical assistance might be needed. The Organization could perform a useful function by helping to determine the need for such far-reaching developments, drawing up plans, coordinating action by various countries, presenting the case for loans from international credit agencies, and furnishing advice and technical assistance in other ways. [*Art. I, IV, XII.*]

(d) Similar but even more difficult problems occur in the case of countries or regions in which such developments and improvements cannot materially relieve the poverty and malnutrition of large masses of people in a reasonable time. In some regions chronic poverty is in part the result of age-old traditions, high net rates of reproduction of populations, and the lack of education, the inadequacy of roads and communication facilities, and the absence of opportunities for industrial employment. These problems are not insoluble, but they require long-continued effort and the cooperation of many agencies. The Organization should play a leading part in such long-term efforts. Where famine is a recurrent risk the Organization should obtain information on probable requirements and sources of supply, and facilitate arrangements with the governments of Member nations or with appropriate international agencies for finding the necessary men, money, and materials, free or on special terms. [*Art. I, XII.*]

(e) Another type of problem concerns areas where climatic or other factors have led to specialization in the production of one or a few export products. Every practicable effort should be made in these areas to diversify production, grow more

59 The Commission recommends that, in accordance with the situation in each case, the Organization should establish close working relations with any existing international agencies concerned with forestry [*Art XII, XIV*]

c *Non food agricultural products*

60 A considerable part of the world's agriculture is devoted to the production of commodities other than foods These products are of special importance because of the contribution they make to the money income of farmers since most of them require processing and are sold as raw materials for cash. Some of them are necessities of life, others contribute in an important measure to human health, dignity, and well being The Organization should accord these products consideration commensurate with their importance to agriculture and to social welfare

61 Fibres constitute one of the major groups of non food products Of these some, such as cotton, wool, linen, and silk, are consumed mainly in clothing and household goods, others, such as jute, hemp, abaca, sisal, and henequen, are used in the form of bags, ropes, cords, and nets Other categories of non food products include the oils and fats used in paints and soaps, hides, skins, and furs used in clothing and in industry, beverages and beverage materials, and tobacco It is characteristic of most of these products that their markets are international in scope and that consumption increases and decreases with fluctuations in general prosperity Of many, also, production over the world tends in peacetime to run ahead of effective demand, with a resulting depression of the living standards of producers At the same time many of these products are especially subject to inter commodity competition, including the increasing competition of synthetic materials

62 Existing information on consumption capacity and effective demand for some of these products in different countries, and on the relation of consumption levels to standards of living and levels of well being, is meagre and inadequate compared with the same information in relation to food and nutrition In sponsoring, organizing, aiding, or conducting research designed to develop more complete information, the Organization will have an opportunity for service to consumers and producers While such fundamental facts are being sought, however, much can be done to increase and broaden the consumption of many important products—for example, clothing, household textiles, paints, soaps—through a general expansion of world economy, including agriculture, industry, and trade [*Art I*]

63 The functions and activities of the Organization will in the nature of the case include non food as well as food products, with respect to such matters as agricultural organization, agricultural credit, commodity arrangements, scientific and economic research, and education [*Art I, IV*]

64 The Commission recommends that, where appropriate, the Organization should establish close working relations with other public international organizations concerned with non food agricultural products [*Art XII.*]

5 AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

65 The Commission has given careful thought to the functions that ought to be performed by the Organization in the domain of agricultural credit It is manifest that the basic purposes of the Organization will not be achieved unless international credit for agricultural projects is made available and effective on a considerable scale, and it follows that the promotion of a wise and liberal administration of international

to be realized i
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be reflected in
that portion of international investments which may be directed towards agriculture may bring about quicker effects upon world economy than larger sums needed for longer term developments

scarcity of animal proteins. During 1939-44, as during 1914-18, fisheries have been substantialy replensihed, and at the end of the present war well-stocked fishing grounds will constitute one of the world's few reserves of foods.

53. The work of the Organization in this field would follow the same general pattern as in agriculture, including research, education, advice, and recommendation. It should examine the possibilities for expansion of present fisheries, since in many parts of the world known marine resources could without harm be exploited much more intensively to supply food for human beings feed for livestock, and materials for industry. It should encourage systematic exploration for virgin marine resources and evaluate the possibilities for their development. It should encourage the setting up of additional research laboratories to study biological, economic, and technical problems related to the fishery industry throughout the world. [*Art. I.*]

54. In their migrations among the waters of the world, fish have no regard for national boundaries. The conservation and wise and equitable use of fishery resources is therefore in many cases peculiarly a matter for international agreements, treaties, and conventions. It would be the duty of the Organization to help to formulate and to propose such international arrangements. Its should also perfom functions in relation to credit, which will be needed for the development, expansion and rehabilitation of many fishery enterprises similar to the functions suggested elsewhere in this Report in connection with agriculture. [*Art. I, IV.*]

55. As in the case of agriculture, the Organization should take the necessary steps for cooperation with other bodies—in particlar, the International Labour Organization, which is concerned with the social conditions of fishermen ; the Council for the Exploration of the Sea (Copenhagen) ; the North Atlantic Council on Fishery Investigations (Ottawa) ; and the several bodies administering international fisheries. [*Art. XII.*]

b. *Forestry and forestry products*

56. Forests occupy approximately 22 per cent. of the land surface of the earth. They play so important a part in the conservation and building up of soil and water resources that it is impossible to plan conservation measures on any extensive scale without including forest management—and frequently afforestation—in the plans. In most countries forestry and farming or grazing constitute possible alternative uses of much of the land, and a significant part of the forest land in many countries is owned or operated by farmers. Indeed, forests are perennial crops, natural or man-made, and their products compete with or supplement other farm products for certain important uses. Farmers are among the larger users of forest products, especially for fuel, building, and equipment. For these reasons many countries include forestry as a part of agriculture in their governmental organization.

57. World forest supplies have been altered by the war. New supply problems have been created and new uses developed. In some countries progress in improved methods of forest management and utilization is being made at a faster rate than ever before. Thus there are now especially urgent reasons to consider forestry in world terms and to take concerted action to bring about more efficient growing processing, and distribution of forest products, the balancing of production and distribution with needs on a world scale, and the prevention of disastrous overuse of forest resources in some countries while those of other countries go to waste for lack of effective demand, to the end that the world's forest resources may make their full contribution to the needs and the well-being of the people of every nation.

58. As in the case of food and other agricultural products discussed in this Report, these objectives would be accomplished through international cooperation in bringing all branches of science to bear upon the biological, technological, economic, social and other problems involved in the production, distribution, and use of primary forest products ; in establishing a factual basis upon which nations, individually and in concert, could build policies and programs ; in helping to work out such programs and in promoting widespread education and public understanding of forestry problems. The Organization's work in forestry would thus closely parallel that in other fields. [*Art. I, IV.*]

71 The Commission recommends that the Organization, or in the event of its not being established in time the Interim Commission itself, should participate in the international conference which it proposes should be held to formulate the principles to which all commodity arrangements should conform It further recommends that the Organization should be represented on the directorate of the proposed international authority and should be associated, where appropriate, with the working operations of that authority through mutual consultation and reference [*Art XII*]

72 As in the case of [illegible] angements, the Organization will have an impc [illegible] ncern in international agricultural commodity arr [illegible] be entitled to propose particular commodity arrangements to the proposed international authority, or in the absence of such an authority to governments, and to suggest the provisions of the arrangements so proposed Similarly, the Organization should be entitled to propose that any existing agricultural commodity arrangement should be modified or terminated [*Art IV*]

73 The Organization will have a special competence and interest in regard to such arrangements as they promote or hinder better orientation of production through agricultural adjustments and whether they may be effective in providing opportunities for supplying consumption needs from the most efficient sources of production For example, the Organization may well study the effects of monopolistic practices, excessive price variations and similar phenomena in order to stimulate appropriate international action for maintaining a check upon the first and for diminishing, or even for preventing, the second On its own initiative, or in response to requests either from the general administrative authority or from the individual commodity control concerned, the Organization may conduct inquiries regarding any international agricultural commodity arrangement, and should furnish to governments, to the international commodity authority, or to any authority dealing with an individual commodity arrangement, information, analyses, or advice [*Art I, IV*]

7 ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

74 In carrying out the duties already outlined, the Organization will necessarily undertake certain administrative work

75, In certain circumstances the Organization might perform administrative functions in connection with a wide range of international conventions or agreements on such matters as those already mentioned It might also, *in agreement* with the countries concerned, perform or organize services of an *international* character, such as the control of locusts and other plagues, or the search for and distribution of biological materials for the control of predatory insects and noxious weeds [*Art I, IV*]

76 The Organization would be free to accept and administer endowments or gifts for the furtherance of its work, being careful to ensure that the terms are not such as might cause embarrassment to the Organization [*Art XV*]

77 The Organization would be empowered to expend, if it should so decide, part of its funds, contributed by Member nations, to establish fellowships for training expert wokers or carrying out researh projects, to found research institutes, or to make grants in aid for other purposes In such cases its funds should be used, however, only for projects that have a regional or world significance and that would not be undertaken without such assistance [*Art I*]

78 To the fullest possible extent the Organization should utilize the facilities and resources of other organizations, both national and international, for the achievement of its purposes and in general should be cautious about undertaking the supervision or administration of executive agencies in fields related to its work [*Art XII*]

79 The Organization should be entitled to consider any proposals that might be made or itself to make proposals for the distribution on special terms, to those whose consumption is relatively very low, of abnormal stocks of food or other agricultural products, and it should be empowered to assist other international bodies in

66. The Commission conceives, however, that international credit and investment, whether related to agricultural or industrial development or to other purposes, would most suitably be administered by a single international authority charged with the appropriate functions in respect of all such purposes. It recommends that such an authority be established by agreement between the governments concerned, and that adequate arrangements be made for including the provision of agricultural credit among its functions. It further recommends that the Organization, or in the event of its not being established in time the Interim Commission itself, should be represented at any international conference that may be convened for the purpose of setting up an international credit and investment authority.

67. Credit will be needed for many agricultural developments—for example, the re-equipment of agriculture, mechanization, land reclamation, irrigation, afforestation, and increased storage, processing, and marketing facilities for agricultural products. Agricultural credit should, however, be interpreted not only as covering its conventional forms but also as including credit for adjustments in other parts of the economy in the interests of agricultural reorientation and better standards of nutrition.

68. The Organization will have a direct concern with all these matters, and it is clearly appropriate, if it is to be enabled to exercise an influence in its own field commensurate with the purposes for which it is established, that it should be recognized as a complementary body to the international credit and investment authority with specific functions in regard to agricultural credit. [*Art. I.*]

69. The specific functions relating to agricultural credit which the Commission recommends should be assigned to the Organization are as follows: [*Art. I, IV, XII.*]

(a) The Organization should participate in the management of the international credit organization through representation on its governing body, in order to provide for due consideration of agricultural interests in the determination of general international credit and investment policies.

(b) Applications for international credit for an agricultural purpose should be considered by the international credit authority only after examination by the Food and Agriculture Organization and in the light of its recommendations.

(c) In appropriate cases, and if the Food and Agriculture Organization should so recommend, the borrowing country should be required, as a condition of the loan, to avail itself to the fullest extent, in regard to the projects for which the loan is granted, of the technical services and advice of the Organization.

6. COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

70. Resolution II 7 (b) of the Hot Springs Conference instructed the Commission to consider the desirability of assigning to the Organization functions in the field of agricultural commodity arrangements. The Commission has recognized the important role which such arrangements can play in (a) coordinating internationally diverse or conflicting national price and marketing policies and programs; (b) eliminating excessive fluctuations in prices; (c) mitigating some of the effects of trade cycles; (d) maintaining adequate supplies for consumers: and (e) ensuring markets for producers while promoting desirable adjustments in agricultural production. Commodity arrangements for non-agricultural products have a similar role to perform, and to secure fairness of treatment, avoid confusion, and establish consistent policies, the Commission recommends to its constituent governments that international commodity arrangements for both agricultural and non-agricultural products be coordinated under the supervision and direction of a single international authority. The Commission further recommends that principles governing international commodity arrangements for all classes of products should be formulated by a special international conference and that thereafter there should be established an international authority to review in the light of experience the application of the principles so formulated and to coordinate and supervise the administration of individual commodity arrangements.

87 Initial membership is for a period of not less than five years Because of the adverse and fluid conditions arising from the war and its aftermath, with which the Organization will have to contend during the early stages of its development, it is thought that five years is not too long a period for any nation to pledge its adherence and support [*Art XIX*]

88 Provision is made for withdrawal of membership by any Member nation after the expiration of an initial five year period, withdrawal being subject to fulfilment of financial obligations to the date of withdrawal [*Art XIX*]

3 LIMITATIONS ON POWERS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ON OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

89 Adequate work covering the entire field indicated in this Report will be only gradually achieved Any change in functions which would involve modification of the provisions of the Constitution requires a two thirds majority vote of the representatives of all the Member nations and no such modification can impose a new obligation on any Member nation without its consent [*Art XX*]

90 The particular obligations undertaken by Member nations by acceptance of the Constitution are as follows —

(a) to make specified reports to the Organization, [*Art XI*]

(b) to contribute to the expenses of the Organization, (*Art XVIII*)

(c) to accord appropriate diplomatic privileges to the Organization and members of its staff [*Art VIII*]

(d) to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Organization s staff [*Art VIII*]

91 As indicated in paragraph 89 of this Report the Constitution specifically provides that a new obligation ca
amendment of the Constitution, u
Member nation [*Art XX*]

92 Subject to this restriction of the power of Member nations to impose new obligations on each other and to the further restriction that no amendment of the Constitution involving a new obligation shall take effect even as among Member nations prepared to accept it unless two thirds of all the Member nations shall have accepted it, amendments may be made, and may take effect, on adoption by a two thirds majority vote of all Member nations [*Art XX*]

C ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

93 The success of the Organization will depend on the quality honesty and usefulness of its work It should be equipped to perform the wide range of duties proposed in the Final Act of the Hot Springs Conference and should accordingly be readily adaptable to changing circumstances The governments of the Member nations should be able promptly and effectively to determine its program of work The work done should be so widely known as to assure the full backing of public opinion and be of such high quality as to command the respect of all professional workers The Organization should be in a position to keep itself fully informed of the needs policies and practices of Member nations and to draw on the advice and services of scientific and administrative experts throughout the world The staff should be highly competent in the different fields of activity of the Organization, and its character should be genuinely international

1 THE CONFERENCE

94 In order to assure that largest measure of responsible direct control to Member governments the Conference should consist of representatives of the governments It would be advantageous if governments were to adopt the practice of nominating to the Conference responsible ministers having authority in the appropriate fields of activity accompanied by persons with special knowledge in matters of food, agriculture, and public health [*Art III*]

2 THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

95 The Executive Committee will facilitate action in the intervals between meetings of the Conference Its members will be nominated by and its powers specifically derived from the Conference. The Constitution empowers the Conference

administering such schemes. The necessity of coordinating such proposals with the policies of other bodies should be borne in mind, together with the risk that such action might delay necessary basic economic adjustments by giving producers an inducement to continue production despite the lack of effective demand for their output. [*Art. IV, XII.*]

80. Much of the foregoing discussion assumes that other international authorities will be created with administrative responsibilities in related fields, and that the Organization will promote its own purposes by maintaining close and cooperative association with these other authorities. A different situation would arise if such other authorities were not set up. If governments were prepared to authorize the Organization to fill, in whole or in part, some of the gaps created by the absence of such other authorities, there would be a case for its undertaking further executive responsibilities. [*Art. XII, XIV.*]

81. In particular, the Commission has recommended that the constituent governments establish international authorities to deal with international credit as a whole, and with commodity arrangements as a whole, including agricultural credit in the one case and agricultural commodity arrangements in the other. If, however, such international authorities should not be established, or if their effective operation should be unduly delayed, the Organization would undoubtedly find itself seriously hampered in the promotion of its primary purposes. The Commission has the confident hope that this situation will not arise. If it should, the Commission conceives that it would be the duty of the Organization to represent to governments that appropriate international credit and commodity arrangements, applying to the agricultural field alone, should be made. In that event, it would no doubt be appropriate to propose that the administrative functions involved should be performed directly by the Food and Agriculture Organization itself. [*Art. I, IV.*]

82. Collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration also has its administrative aspects, especially in relation to agricultural rehabilitation. The Organization might well have functions to perform in connection with rehabilitation work that may need to be continued beyond the life of the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Constitution of the Organization permits it to assume such responsibilities at the appropriate time. [*Art. I, IV, XII, XIV.*]

83. The Organization may initiate or concert plans with governments, in cooperation with other appropriate international bodies, for the procurement and distribution of supplies of food and producers' goods to relieve famine resulting from floods, drought, earthquakes, or other calamities. [*Art. I, IV, XII.*]

B. CONSTITUTION

1. NATURE OF THE CONSTITUTION

84. The Constitution is so framed as to provide for the essential powers and duties of the Organization as envisaged in Section III A of this Report; to give scope for development within existing provisions according to circumstances; and to permit of considered amendment to meet undetermined future conditions, including more particularly the future framework of international organizations.

2. MEMBERSHIP

85. Original membership is accorded to the nations represented at the Hot Springs Conference, as and when the Constitution is accepted by their governments; but provision is made for the admission of other nations to membership, with full rights, duties, and obligations, by a two-thirds majority vote of the representatives of all the Member nations. [*Art. II.*]

86. In view of these provisions, acceptance of the Constitution by twenty governments is deemed to be necessary and sufficient for its entry into force. In reaching this conclusion, the Commission has had in mind the desirability, for the reasons indicated in Section III G of this Report, of bringing the Organization into activo operation at the earliest practicable date and also the circumstance that under present conditions of communication acceptance by the governments of several of the United Nations may be deferred for a considerable time. [*Art. XXI.*]

receive their instructions exclusively from the Organization. In the past a few governments have followed the highly undesirable practice of supplementing the salaries of their nationals on the staffs of certain international institutions. Governments should refrain from offering remuneration to any of their nationals on the staff of the Organization, except for services previously rendered, such as pensions. Senior members of the staff should receive diplomatic privileges and immunities, and other members of the staff should be accorded all the facilities and immunities accorded to non-diplomatic personnel attached to diplomatic missions, or alternatively those facilities and immunities which may hereafter be accorded to equivalent members of the staffs of other public international organizations. [*Art. VIII.*]

102. An Organization of this natur[illegible] circumstances. From one point of view, [illegible] move with caution. It must make its we[illegible] the high standard of its contributions. It should play a great part in guiding policies relating to nutrition and agriculture throughout the world, but it cannot do this with its own staff on a big scale all at once; for a fully functioning and efficient organization cannot be built in a day. The Organization will have a difficult course to steer. It must on the one hand be in a position to take vigorous action in the critical period just after the war when conditions are fluid and before vested interests have become established. On the other hand, it must follow a policy of careful development, involving the painstaking study of its complicated problems. Those concerned with its creation must be fully alive to these considerations. The solution may be found initially in calling temporarily to the aid of the Organization experts from universities and from national organizations who would be unable or unwilling to devote more than a relatively brief period to international work.

103. The Organization would therefore be well advised to make a number of temporary appointments at the outset while taking ample time to choose the permanent staff carefully and awaiting the release from war service of persons of the ability and training needed for its work.

7. REGIONAL AND LIAISON OFFICES

104. To facilitate much of the work described it would be desirable for the Organization to have liaison offices in convenient centres in various parts of the world to keep in touch with conditions in a single country or a region including several countries. In some cases it might be desirable to establish regional offices. Such partial decentralization would better enable the Organization to take full account of the diversity of conditions with which it must deal and to maintain close association with public authorities and scientific and other organizations whose cooperation in its work will be required. [*Art. X.*]

8. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

105. The Director-General will need the assistance of such officials as a treasurer, a legal adviser, and a director of personnel. The heads of divisions or departments, or whatever may be the title of the main administrative units, might constitute an administrative board responsible to the Director-General, or their collective relationship might be less rigidly defined. The Director-General would rely on the standing or special committees appointed by the Conference to advise on various aspects of the work.

106. The number or precise nature of the divisions required to handle the work cannot be determined at present. Each principal field of work might constitute a division—for example, human nutrition; the sciences and technology of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; economic and social questions; statistics; education and publications. Subdivisions might be made in a number of ways.

107. Arrangements for coordinating the work of the divisions, on whatever basis they may be created, will be especially important, since the problems to be dealt with in most cases demand simultaneous attack from many sides. For example, a problem of regional soil conservation, one of eradicating a deficiency disease, or one of shifting production to more-needed crops in a given area might demand the combined work and special knowledge of every division. A unit of the Organization

to delegate to the Executive Committee any powers other than those prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article II, Article IV, paragraph 1 of Article VII, Article XIII, and Article XX. The Commission regards it as important that the Executive Committee should be composed of persons who, by virtue of their administrative experience or other special qualifications, can contribute to the attainment of the purpose of the Organization. Subject to this primary consideration, the membership of the Executive Committee should reflect as varied as possible an experience of the different types of agricultural economy of the world. The Constitution provides that there shall not be more than one member of the Committee from any Member nation. [*Art. V.*]

3. STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEES

96. In order to keep the Organization in close touch with current scientific and economic thought and practice, the Conference should appoint standing committees which would have continuing responsibility to advise the Conference on the various aspects of the Organization's work. Such advisory committees should consist of persons selected on the basis of their qualifications as scientists, technical experts, or economists, or because of special experience, and may include representatives of international organizations working in related fields. [*Art. VI.*]

97. These committees should meet several times a year. They would be invited to comment on any subjects referred to them by the Conference or the Director-General and would also be entitled to initiate proposals. Their reports would be submitted to the Conference and would frequently be published.

98. It may ultimately be found necessary to establish a standing advisory committee corresponding to each main division of the Organization. At the beginning, however, it is proposed that advisory committees should be established for nutrition, for the scientific and technical aspects of agricultural production, for economic and social questions, including agricultural cooperation and social welfare, and for statistics.

4. GENERAL AND SPECIAL CONFERENCES

99. The Commission considers it important that machinery should be provided whereby the Organization could be in close touch with public opinion, receive suggestions in regard to its work, and obtain the support of representative bodies actively concerned with food and agricultural questions. The Constitution provides, therefore, that the Organization should convene general, technical, regional, or other special conferences for the purpose of bringing together representatives of responsible groups concerned with the fields of activity of the Organization. A general conference might be in the nature of a forum in which problems, experience, and points of view would be discussed, suggestions brought forward, and recommendations made which the Organization would take into account in shaping its programs of work. Governments would see that the delegations from their countries to such a general conference were fully representative of the interests involved; indeed, it might be possible in some countries for national conferences to be held at which the delegations would be nominated. The Conference might itself invite representatives from international bodies. The Conference would make the preparatory arrangements for such conferences. [*Art. VI.*]

5. DIRECTOR-GENERAL

100. The Director-General will be the responsible head of the Organization. He will be responsible for selecting and organizing the staff, and will direct it in the carrying out of the functions of the Organization, and in the execution of the policies adopted by the Conference. [*Art. VII, VIII.*]

6. STAFF

101. The staff should be competent in all of the branches of knowledge required to give a solid foundation to the work of the Organization. It should be drawn from different regions and, subject to the overriding consideration of competence, should collectively represent as many geographical areas as possible. In making initial appointments, due regard should be had to the importance of retaining freedom of action to enable the Organization to include in its staff, at a later date, personnel from areas not yet liberated from enemy occupation. Members of the staff should

116. The Interim Commission intends to submit separately recommendations regarding the International Institute of Agriculture.

117. The governments concerned will probably in due course consider the future organization and adaptation of the work now being done by the League of Nations and its various committees and sections in connection with a general settlement of the structure of international authorities after the war. Working arrangements should meanwhile be established between the Organization and those agencies connected with the League which are active in related fields.

118. The resolutions of the Hot Springs Conference contemplate that the Organization should convene periodic meetings of representatives of national nutrition organizations or committees, and the proceedings would presumably be reported to the Conference. The contemplated reports by Member governments would also presumably include accounts of the work of these organizations, together with a statement of progress otherwise achieved in nutritional matters. It is further contemplated that the Organization would periodically publish a summary of Member governments' reports. By a resolution adopted in 1937, the League has practically identical responsibilities, and the governments of the nations that are members of the League were requested to furnish corresponding reports. Joint technical committees might with advantage be set up, therefore, to arrange for the orderly assumption by the Organization of activities previously developed by such other agencies. [*Art. VI, XI, XII.*]

119. There are a number of subjects in which the Organization, following the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference, will have an interest in common with that of the International Labour Organization, and others in which their interests will be closely related. Conditions of agricultural labor and work in the field of cooperative organizations are cases in point.

120. The International Labour Organization has adopted a number of conventions and recommendations concerning agriculture, and has appointed a committee concerned specifically with agriculture. Labour conferences of American States and the first Inter-American Social Security Conference dealt with the extension of social services to farm families; and a permanent committee on migration for settlement has been proposed under the auspices of the International Labour Organization. The Food and Agriculture Organization should agree with the appropriate authorities of the International Labour Organization on arrangements for cooperation. [*Art. XII.*]

2. REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

121. The Organization will need the cooperation and support not only of governments and other international authorities but also of regional and national scientific and economic institutions, both public and private, which are concerned with food and agriculture. Experts from regional and national institutions might be appointed as members of the standing advisory committees of the Organization; members of the staffs and research workers from these institutions should be associated for varying periods with the work of its special committees; and the Organization should entrust tasks to these institutions and engage in joint undertakings with them. It should explore the possibility of concluding arrangements with appropriate institutions whereby they would carry on work on behalf of the Organization or in association with it. [*Art. XII.*]

122. Precedents of the kind exist. For example, the Health Organization of the League of Nations entrusted to the National Institute for Medical Research (London) the custody and distribution of international [illegible] tions and other related tasks; and a Conferen[illegible] selected the Nutriton Research Laboratory at [illegible] research in nutrition in that region.

123. There are advantages in having abstracting and other information services supplied as far as possible by institutions that are already doing outstandingly good work of this kind. The Organization should therefore seek arrangements whereby certain present information services, which are extensive and valuable, might receive

experienced in coordinating the findings of specialists in many diverse fields might present a unfied set of recommendations giving due weight to the different elements of the problem.

108. This kind of approach should characterize all the work of the Organization. It should bring every necessary skill to bear so that a given problem might be solved not only adequately but without the delays likely to result from an uncoordinated piecemeal attack.

109. A major part of the Organization's work, as has been made clear in the earlier discussion, would be to define problems that should be attacked and to assist those most closely concerned in planning the necessary action and carrying it through successfully. In many cases the most suitable method would be to appoint a committee of experts, drawn in part from the staff of the Organization and in part from local or other especially qualified experts and administrators, to investigate, report, and recommend possible courses of action; in some instances such a committee would be sent out on a field mission. Making use of such temporary committees would have great advantages. It would not be possible for the Organization itself to have a staff large enough to deal with all aspects of the great range of matters within its scope. The committees would provide flexible machinery and a greatly widened range of personnel to meet specific needs; they would serve to stimulate local interest and the active participation of local authorities, who would in many cases serve on the committees. Each committee would be dissolved when its work was accomplished. [*Art. VI.*]

D. RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

110. It is important that international agencies should pursue related courses, and that their activities should not conflict. The nature and degree of closeness of association required among international authorties will differ in different stages. Even when the general structure of future international organization is agreed upon and the basic relationships among authorities determined, scope must still be allowed for relationships to develop. Accordingly, the Constitution enables the Organization to enter into agreements with other public international organizations, defining the distribution of responsibilities and methods of cooperation. [*Art. XII.*]

111. The Constitution permits the Organization to fit into any future general framework of international authorities that may be agreed upon; assures freedom for it to work with other international authorities, present or future; and in particular enables it to invite representatives of other international authorities to participate, without the right to vote, in the meetings of the Conference. [*Art. III, XII, XIII.*]

112. There are certain international authorities which now exist and with which the Organization should agree on provisional working relationships. Some of these are war-time agencies while the activities of others will extend into the post-war period.

113. In the first category are such agencies as the Combined Food Board and the Middle East Supply Centre. Cooperation with these is desirable because they will have acquired data which may later be turned over to the Organization and be of value to it. For example, the recent study of the comparative levels of food consumption in various countries made by the Combined Food Board should prove of great value. [*Art. XII.*]

114. The resolutions of the Hot Springs Conference recognize that a transition will have to be effected between the concerted arrangements of the United Nations in regard to food and other supplies during and immediately following the war, and their policies in shaping longer-term adjustments of agricultural production and levels of food consumption.

115. For these reasons, it is felt that there should be the closest assocation between the Organization and agencies concerned primarily with the short-term problems of food and agriculture. [*Art. XII.*]

130 Accordingly, the Commission recommends that the scale set forth in Annex II be accepted by the governments concerned for application during the financial year in which the Constitution comes into force and have so provided in Article XXV of the Constitution In devising this scale for application in respect of the first year, the Commission has adhered to the view that in an international organisation of this character no one nation should contribute more than twenty five per cent or less than one twentieth of one per cent of the total expenses It has also provided that each Member nation may deduct from its payment to the Organization the amount contributed by it towards the expenses of the Interim Commission [*Art XXV*]

F. MISCELLANEOUS

1. LEGAL STATUS

131 The Constitution gives the Organization the capacity of a legal person to perform any legal act appropriate to its purpose which is not beyond the powers granted to it by the Constitution [*Art XV*]

132 The Organization is further given the immunities and privileges customarily accorded by Member nations to each other, and as a corollary of the bestowal of these immunities, the Conference is required to make provision for the adjudication by an administrative tribunal of disputes with its staff, which in the absence of the Organization's immunity from suit would be the subject of ordinary legal process [*Art XV*]

2 INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTION

133 Provision is made in the Constitution for the reference to an appropriate international court of any question or dispute concerning interpretation of the Constitution, in such manner as may be provided by rules to be adopted by the Conference [*Art XVII*]

3. LANGUAGES

134 The Constitution leaves the question of official languages to be determined by the Conference Pending such determination, it is provided that the business of the Organization shall be conducted in English [*Art XXIII*]

G NEED FOR EARLY ACTION

135 The Commission has given earnest consideration to the question whether the Organization should be brought into being at an early date, or whether its establishment should be deferred until after the war

136 There are undoubtedly considerations in favor of the latter alternative During the war, and probably for a considerable period thereafter, it will be impossible for the Organization to recruit all of the highly qualified personnel essential to full operation It is a matter of the greatest importance that the Organization should not begin its work without the inspiration and direction of men of the highest caliber and competence in their fields The success of the Organization will depend on the quality, honesty, and usefulness of its work, and on the extent to which, by its work, it can make its disinterested authority and influence felt A false start would mean a handicap from the beginning

137 During the war, also, many of the governments and other bodies with which the Organization would work will be so preoccupied with other matters as to be unable to give it complete cooperation

138 These are valid considerations to a realistic view, but a realistic view calls for deeper analysis In the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities there will be many serious problems in nutrition, food and agriculture, in many parts of the world, calling urgently for solution This period will be characterized by conditions of fluidity particularly favourable to the adoption of sound and thoroughgoing measures to meet these problems There will be both need and opportunity for the kind of international advice and influence which it is the purpose of the Organization to provide It would be lamentable if none were to be provided Indeed if this unique opportunity to realize some of the high purposes of the Hot Springs Conference

wider circulation and perhaps be extended to those parts of the field which are not now covered. The Organization should explore such possibilities, for example, with the appropriate authorities of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, the Pasteur Institutes, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and national research councils or academies in various countries. [*Art. I, XII.*]

E. EXPENSES.

124. Under the provisions of Articles IV and XVIII of the Constitution the Conference is empowered to approve annual budgets for each financial year after that in which the Organization is established and to determine the apportionment among Member nations of the required total contributions thereto.

125. In regard to both these matters, however, it would be convenient if specific proposals, relating to the year in which the Organization is established, were to be formulated in advance by the Interim Commission, both to provide the Organization with a financial basis for immediate operation and to afford the Governments of the United Nations an indication of the measure of financial obligation involved at the outset by acceptance of the Commission's proposals.

126. The Commission has accordingly prepared provisional estimates, based on varying hypotheses, of the expenses likely to be incurred by the Organization during the first five years of operation. For this purpose it has drawn on the experience of existing international organizations and has had the assistance of a number of their officials.

127. After careful consideration of provisional estimates so prepared, the Commission recommends that the average expenditure by the Organization during the first five years should be estimated at about $5,000,000 per annum.

128. Considerably less than this amount is likely to be spent in the first year, however, by reason of unavoidable delays in the recruitment of the necessary expert staff and in the initial preparation of operational plans. The Commission, therefore, recommends that the budget of the Organization for the financial year in which the Constitution comes into force be that set forth in Annex. II to the Constitution. A capital fund will be needed to meet the unusual expenses involved in getting the new international organization started and to provide funds at the beginning of each financial year before national contributions have been fully received.

129. The Commission has found it difficult to devise a wholly satisfactory scale of apportionment of expenses. It has considered whether such a scale might be formulated, based on such factors as capacity to pay modified, e.g., by the desirability of maximum and minimum limits to contributions, the importance of agricultural production, national income, foreign trade, etc. If this could have been done and if world conditions were normal, such a scale might have been adopted by the Conference for an indefinite period, or, at least, for the five year period referred to above. The abnormal circumstances created by war and enemy occupation, however, and the impossibility of knowing when they will terminate, render it impossible to formulate a scale which is likely to be regarded as satisfactory except for a very short period. During the first or second year the Conference probably will wish to consider, in the light of the conditions then prevailing, the equity of the scale which the Commission now recommends. This scale, recommended for temporary use, is based upon a relationship among the Member nations growing out of that accepted by them in respect of pre-war international organizations, but adjusted as follows:

(a) the assumption of 54.5 per cent of the allocations by the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China;

(b) the scaling down of the allocations, as a measure of temporary financial relief, for those countries that are occupied by the enemy, or that have, in consequence of the war, suffered from major economic disasters; and

(c) the placing of certain countries on a uniform minimum allocation.

The result of (b) and (c) has been substantially to increase the temporary allocations to the remaining countries. When world conditions improve, the proportions allocated to these countries will have to be correspondingly reduced.

APPENDIX I

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PREAMBLE

The Nations accepting this Constitution, being determined to promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action on their part for the purposes of

raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions,

securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products,

bettering the condition of rural populations,

and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy,

ganization of the United Nations, hereinafter ich the Members will report to one another on the fields of action set forth above

Article I (Functions of the Organization)

1 The Organization shall collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture

2 The Organization shall promote and, where appropriate, shall recommend national and international action with respect to

(a) scientific, technological, social, and economic research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture,

(b) the improvement of education and administration relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, and the spread of public knowledge of nutritional and agricultural science and practice,

(c) the conservation of natural resources and the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production,

(d) the improvement of the processing, marketing, and distribution of food and agricultural products,

(e) the adoption of policies for the provision of adequate agricultural credit, national and international,

(f) the adoption of international policies with respect to agricultural commodity arrangements

3 It shall also be the function of the Organization

(a) to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request

(b) to organize, in cooperation with the governments concerned, such missions as may be needed to assist them to fulfill the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, and

(c) generally to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement the purposes of the Organization as set forth in the Preamble

Article II (Membership)

1 The original Members of the Organization shall be such of the nations specified in Annex I as accept this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of Article XXI

2 Additional Members may be admitted to the Organizaton by a vote concurred in by a two thirds majority of all the members of the Conference and upon acceptance of this Constitution as in force at the time of admission.

Article III (The Conference)

1 There shall be a Conference of the Organization in which each Member nation shall be epresented by one member

2 Each Member na to its member of the Conference The of alternatesr associates and advisers n thout the right to vote except in the case of an alternate or associate participating in the place of a member

3 No member of the Conference may represent more than one Member nation

4 Each Member nation shall have only one vote

5 The Conference may invite any public international organization which has res onsibilities related to those of the Organization to appoint a representative who shall participate in its meetings on the conditions prescribed by the Conference No such representative shall ve the r to vote

were to be lost and the fluidity of the immediate post-war period were to be allowed to become set and rigid with the growth of vested interests, it might prove impossible, for many years to come, to gve effect to the purposes of the United Nations as expressed in the Final Act of that Conference. To delay the beginning would be to delay the whole program.

139. Personnel must be assembled; cooperative relationships must be established with organizations and governments; problems of nutrition and of the production and distribution of foods and other products must be clearly defined and studied, and their relative urgency must be determined; a considerable amount of information must be collected and analyzed. In sum, a good deal of preliminary work will be needed to make the Organization a going concern, ready to discharge its responsibilities.

140. These considerations greatly outweigh the argument against starting at this time: The Commission believes the main difficulty—assembling an adequate staff—can be overcome by developing a carefully selected nucleus of permanent personnel aided by a group of competent experts employed on a temporary basis—in other words, loaned by governments and institutions. This might be desirable in any event; under present conditions it is the most practical procedure.

141. In the light of these considerations and because it is mindfull of the dangers of a return to national policies of self-sufficiency, the Commission urges its constituent governments to take, with a minimum of delay, the action required to enable the Organization to be brought into effective operation, on a nucleus basis if necessary, at the earliest practicable date. The sooner it is established, the sooner will it be able to bring to bear upon post-war problems of reconstruction the disinterested, international, and instructed advice and influence the provision of which is the essential purpose of the Organization.

142. The considered view of the Commission is that, whatever the difficulties, the Organization should be established as soon as possible, and that governments in a position to do so should make every contribution in their power, by releasing suitable personnel and otherwise, towards making it an effective and authoritative nucleus for dealing with both immediate and longer-term problems of adjustment in food and agriculture. The Commission so recommends.

For the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture:

L. B. PEARSON,

Chairman.

2 The staff of the Organization shall be responsible to the Director General Their responsibilities shall be exclusively international in character and they shall not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Organization The Member nations undertake fully to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the staff and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities

3 In appointing the staff the Director General shall, subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and of technical competence, pay due regard to the importance of selecting personnel recruited on as wide a geographical basis as is possible

4 Each [illegible] under its constitutional procedure, to [illegible] atic privileges and immunities and to [illegible] munities accorded to non- [illegible] to accord to such other [illegible] ter be accorded to equi-

Article IX (Seat)

The seat of the Organization shall be determined by the Conference

Article X (Regional and Liaison Offices)

1 There shall be such regional offices as the Director General with the approval of the Conference may decide

2 The Director General may appoint officials for liaison with particular countries or areas subject to the agreement of the government concerned

Article XI (Reports by Members)

1 Each Member nation shall communicate periodically to the Organization reports on the progress made toward achieving the purpose of the Organization set forth in the Preamble and on the action taken on the basis of recommendations made and conventions submitted by the Conference

2 These reports shall be made at such times and in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Conference may request

3 The Director General shall submit these reports, together with analyses thereof, to the Conference and shall publish such reports and analyses as may be approved for publication by the Conference together with any reports relating thereto adopted by the Conference

4 The Director General may request any Member nation to submit information relating to the purpose of the Organization

5 Each Member nation shall, on request, communicate to the Organization, on publication, all laws and regulations and official reports and statistics concerning nutrition, food and agriculture

Article XII (Cooperation with Other Organizations)

1 In order to provide for close cooperation between the Organization and other public international organizations with related responsibilities, the Conference may, subject to the provisions of Article XIII, enter into agreements with the competent authorities of such organizations defining the distribution of responsibilities and methods of cooperation

2 The Director General may, subject to any decisions of the Conference, enter into agreements with other public international organizations for the maintenance of common services, for common arrangements in regard to recruitment, training, conditions of service, and other related matters, and for interchanges of staff

Article XIII (Relation to Any General World Organization)

[illegible] the following [illegible] entrusted [illegible] onsibilities.

2 Arrangement [illegible] organization shall b [illegible] sions of Article XX [illegible] majority of the vo [illegible] vided that no such [illegible] as set forth in this Constitution

Article XIV (Supervision of Other Organizations)

The Conference may approve arrangements plac [illegible] tions dealing with questions relating to food and agricu [illegible] [illegible] h the [illegible]

7. The Conference shall elect its own officers, regulate its own procedure, and make rules governing the convocation of sessions and the determination of agenda.

8. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution or by rules made by the Conference, all matters shall be decided by the Conference by a simple majority of the votes cast.

ARTICLE IV (FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE)

1. The Conference shall determine the policy and approve the budget of the Organization and shall exercise the other powers conferred upon it by this Constitution.

2. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast make recommendations concerning questions relating to food and agriculture to be submitted to Member nations for consideration with a view to implementation by national action.

3. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast submit conventions concerning questions relating to food and agriculture to Member nations for consideration with a view to their acceptance by the appropriate constitutional procedure.

4. The Conference shall make rules laying down the procedure to be followed to secure:

(a) proper consultation with governments and adequate technical preparation prior to consideration by the Conference of proposed recommendations and conventions; and

(b) proper consultation with governments in regard to relations between the Organization and national institutions or private persons.

5. The Conference may make recommendations to any public international organization regarding any matter pertaining to the purpose of the Organization.

6. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast agree to discharge any other functions consistent with the purposes of the Organization which may be assigned to it by governments or provided for by any arrangement between the Organization and any other public international organization.

ARTICLE V (THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

1. The Conference shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of not less than nine or more than fifteen members or alternate or associate members of the Conference or their advisers who are qualified by administrative experience or other special qualifications to contribute to the attainment of the purpose of the Organization. There shall be not more than one member from any Member nation. The tenure and other conditions of office of the members of the Executive Committee shall be subject to rules to be made by the Conference.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Conference shall have regard in appointing the Executive Committee to the desirability that its membership should reflect as varied as possible an experience of different types of economy in relation to food and agriculture.

3. The Conference may delegate to the Executive Committee such powers as it may determine, with the exception of the powers set forth in paragraph 2 of Article II, Article IV, paragraph 1 of Article VII, Article XIII, and Article XX of this Constitution.

4. The members of the Executive Committee shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the Conference on behalf of the whole Conference and not as representatives of their respective governments.

5. The Executive Committee shall appoint its own officers and, subject to any decisions of the Conference, shall regulate its own procedure.

ARTICLE VI (OTHER COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES)

1. The Conference may establish technical and regional standing committees and may appoint Committees to study and report on any matter pertaining to the purpose of the Organization.

2. The Conference may convene general, technical, regional, or other special conferences and may provide for the representation at such conferences, in such manner as it may determine, of national and international bodies concerned with nutrition, food and agriculture.

ARTICLE VII (THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL)

1. There shall be a Director-General of the Organization who shall be appointed by the Conference by such procedure and on such terms as it may determine.

2. Subject to the general supervision of the Conference and its Executive Committee, the Director-General shall have full power and authority to direct the work of the Organization.

3. The Director-General or a representative designated by him shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Conference and of its Executive Committee and shall formulate for consideration by the Conference and the Executive Committee proposals for appropriate action in regard to matters coming before them.

ARTICLE VIII (STAFF)

1. The staff of the Organization shall be app...
with such procedure as may b...

2 The staff of the Organization shall be responsible to the Director General Their responsibilities shall be exclusively international in character and they shall not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Organization The Member nations undertake fully to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the staff and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities

...neral shall, subject to the paramount importance ... and of technical competence, pay due regard to ... on as wide a geographical basis as is possible

4 Each Member nation undertakes, insofar as it may be possible under its constitutional procedure, to accord to the Director General and senior staff diplomatic privileges and immunities and to accord to other members of the staff all facilities and immunities accorded to non diplomatic personnel attached to diplomatic missions or alternatively to accord to such other members of the staff the immunities and facilities which may hereafter be accorded to equivalent members of the staffs of other public international organizations

ARTICLE IX (SEAT)

The seat of the Organization shall be determined by the Conference

ARTICLE X (REGIONAL AND LIAISON OFFICES)

1 There shall be such regional offices as the Director General with the approval of the Conference may decide

2 The Director General may appoint officials for liaison with particular countries or areas subject to the agreement of the government concerned

ARTICLE XI (REPORTS BY MEMBERS)

1 Each Member nation shall communicate periodically to the Organization reports on the progress made toward achieving the purpose of the Organization set forth in the Preamble and on the action taken on the basis of recommendations made and conventions submitted by the Conference

2 These reports shall be made at such times and in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Conference may request

3 The Director General shall submit these reports, together with analyses thereof, to the Conference and shall publish such reports and analyses as may be approved for publication by the Conference together with any reports relating thereto adopted by the Conference

4 The Director General may request any Member nation to submit information relating to the purpose of the Organization

5 Each Member nation shall, on request, communicate to the Organization on publication, all laws and regulations and official reports and statistics concerning nutrition, food and agriculture

ARTICLE XII (COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS)

1 In order to provide for close cooperation between the Organization and other public international organizations with related responsibilities, the Conference may, subject to the provisions of Article XIII, enter into agreements with the competent authorities of such organizations defining the distribution of responsibilities and methods of cooperation

... Conference, enter into agree... ...itenance of common services, ...nditions of service, and other

ARTICLE XIII (RELATION TO ANY GENERAL WORLD ORGANIZATION)

1 ... following paragra... ... entrusted the coo... ...onsibilities

2 Arrangements for defining the relations between the Organization and any such general organization shall be subject to the approval of the Conference Notwithstanding the provisions of Article XX ...y a two thirds majority of the vot... ...stitution Provided that no such ... ...e Organization as set forth in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV (SUPERVISION OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS)

The Conference may approve arrangements plac... tions dealing with questions relating to food and agricu... Organization on such terms as may be agreed with the co... tion concerned

ARTICLE XV (LEGAL STATUS)

1 The Organization shall have the capacity of a legal person to perform any legal act appropriate to its purpose which is not beyond the powers granted to it by this Constitution.

7. The Conference shall elect its own officers, regulate its own procedure, and make rules governing the convocation of sessions and the determination of agenda.

8. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution or by rules made by the Conference, all matters shall be decided by the Conference by a simple majority of the votes cast.

ARTICLE IV (FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE)

1. The Conference shall determine the policy and approve the budget of the Organization and shall exercise the other powers conferred upon it by this Constitution.

2. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast make recommendations concerning questions relating to food and agriculture to be submitted to Member nations for consideration with a view to implementation by national action.

3. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast submit conventions concerning questions relating to food and agriculture to Member nations for consideration with a view to their acceptance by the appropriate constitutional procedure.

4. The Conference shall make rules laying down the procedure to be followed to secure:

(a) proper consultation with governments and adequate technical preparation prior to consideration by the Conference of proposed recommendations and conventions; and

(b) proper consultation with governments in regard to relations between the Organization and national institutions or private persons.

5. The Conference may make recommendations to any public international organization regarding any matter pertaining to the purpose of the Organization.

6. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast agree to discharge any other functions consistent with the purposes of the Organization which may be assigned to it by governments or provided for by any arrangement between the Organization and any other public international organization.

ARTICLE V (THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

1. The Conference shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of not less than nine or more than fifteen members or alternate or associate members of the Conference or their advisers who are qualified by administrative experience or other special qualifications to contribute to the attainment of the purpose of the Organization. There shall be not more than one member from any Member nation. The tenure and other conditions of office of the members of the Executive Committee shall be subject to rules to be made by the Conference.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Conference shall have regard in appointing the Executive Committee to the desirability that its membership should reflect as varied as possible an experience of different types of economy in relation to food and agriculture.

3. The Conference may delegate to the Executive Committee such powers as it may determine, with the exception of the powers set forth in paragraph 2 of Article II, Article IV, paragraph 1 of Article VII, Article XIII, and Article XX of this Constitution.

4. The members of the Executive Committee shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the Conference on behalf of the whole Conference and not as representatives of their respective governments.

5. The Executive Committee shall appoint its own officers and, subject to any decisions of the Conference, shall regulate its own procedure.

ARTICLE VI (OTHER COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES)

1. The Conference may establish technical and regional standing committees and may appoint Committees to study and report on any matter pertaining to the purpose of the Organization.

2. The Conference may convene general, technical, regional, or other special conferences and may provide for the representation at such conferences, in such manner as it may determine, of national and international bodies concerned with nutrition, food and agriculture.

ARTICLE VII (THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL)

1. There shall be a Director-General of the Organization who shall be appointed by the Conference by such procedure and on such terms as it may determine.

2. Subject to the general supervision of the Conference and its Executive Committee, the Director-General shall have full power and authority to direct the work of the Organization.

3. The Director-General or a representative designated by him shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Conference and of its Executive Committee and shall formulate for consideration by the Conference and the Executive Committee proposals for appropriate action in regard to matters coming before them.

ARTICLE VIII (STAFF)

1. The staff of the Organization shall be appointed by the Director-General in accordance with such procedure as may be determined by rules made by the Conference.

ARTICLE XXV (FIRST FINANCIAL YEAR)

The following exceptional arrangements shall apply in respect of the financial year in which this Constitution comes into force :—

(a) the budget shall be the provisional budget set forth in Annex II to this Constitution, and

(b) the amounts to be contributed by the Member nations shall be in the proportions set forth in Annex II to this Constitution ; Provided that each Member nation may deduct there from the amount already contributed by it toward the expenses of the Interim Commission

ARTICLE XXVI (DISSOLUTION OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION)

On the opening of the first session of the Conference, the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture shall be deemed to be dissolved and its records and other property shall become the property of the Organization.

2. Each Member nation undertakes, insofar as it may be possible under its constitutional procedure, to accord to the Organization all the immunities and facilities which it accords to diplomatic missions, including inviolability of premises and archives, immunity from suit, and exemptions from taxation.

3. The Conference shall make provision for the determination by an administrative tribunal of disputes relating to the conditions and terms of appointment of members of the staff.

ARTICLE XVI (FISH AND FOREST PRODUCTS)

In this Constitution the term "agriculture" and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry, and primary forestry products.

ARTICLE XVII (INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTION)

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution or any international convention adopted thereunder shall be referred for determination to an appropriate international court or arbitral tribunal in the manner prescribed by rules to be adopted by the Conference.

ARTICLE XVIII (EXPENSES)

1. Subject to the provisions of Article XXV, the Director-General shall submit to the Conference an annual budget covering the anticipated expenses of the Organization. Upon approval of a budget the total amount approved shall be allocated among the Member nations in proportions determined, from time to time, by the Conference. Each Member nation undertakes, subject to the requirements of its constitutional procedure, to contribute to the Organization promptly its share of the expenses so determined.

2. Each Member nation shall, upon its acceptance of this Constitution, pay as its first contribution its proportion of the annual budget for the current financial year.

3. The financial year of the Organization shall be July 1 to June 30 unless the Conference should otherwise determine.

ARTICLE XIX (WITHDRAWAL)

Any Member nation may give notice of withdrawal from the Organization at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of its acceptance of this Constitution. Such notice shall take effect one year after the date of its communication to the Director-General of the Organization subject to the Member nation's having at that time paid its annual contribution for each year of its membership including the financial year following the date of such notice.

ARTICLE XX (AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION)

1. Amendments to this Constitution involving new obligations for Member nations shall require the approval of the Conference by a vote concurred in by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Conference and shall take effect on acceptance by two-thirds of the Member nations for each Member nation accepting the amendment and thereafter for each remaining Member nation on acceptance by it.

2. Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Conference by a vote concurred in by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Conference.

ARTICLE XXI (ENTRY INTO FORCE OF CONSTITUTION)

1. This Constitution shall be open to acceptance by the nations specified in Annex I.

2. The instruments of acceptance shall be transmitted by each government to the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which shall notify their receipt to the governments of the nations specified in Annex I. Acceptance may be notified to the Interim Commission through a diplomatic representative, in which case the instrument of acceptance must be transmitted to the Commission as soon as possible thereafter.

3. Upon the receipt by the Interim Commission of twenty notifications of acceptance the Interim Commission shall arrange for this Constitution to be signed in a single-copy by the diplomatic representatives, duly authorized thereto, of the nations who shall have notified their acceptance, and upon being so signed on behalf of not less than twenty of the nations specified in Annex I this Constitution shall come into force immediately.

4. Acceptances the notification of wh ch is received after the entry into force of this Constitution shall become effective upon receipt by the Interim Commission or the Organization.

ARTICLE XXII (FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE)

The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture shall convene the first session of the Conference to meet at a suitable date after the entry into force of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIII (LANGUAGES)

Pending the adoption by the Conference of any rules regarding languages, the business of the Conference shall be transacted in English.

ARTICLE XXIV (TEMPORARY SEAT)

The temporary seat of the Organization shall be at Washington unless the Conference should otherwise determine.

APPENDIX II

MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(AS OF JUNE 29, 1944)

L B PEARSON (Canada), *Chairman*

P I TCHEGOULA (U S S R), *Vice Chairman*

P W TSOU (China), *Vice Chairman*

AUSTRALIA

F L McDougall
Economic Adviser to the Australian High Commissioner, London

BELGIUM

Viscount Alain du Parc
Commercial Counselor and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Embassy of Belgium, Washington
Charles Léonard
Agricultural Attaché of the Embassy of Belgium, Washington

BOLIVIA

Rene Ballivian
Financial Counselor of the Embassy of Bolivia, Washington

BRAZIL

C M de Figueiredo
Minister Plenipotentiary

CANADA

L B Pearson
Minister, Canadian Embassy, Washington

CHILE

Carlos Campbell del Campo
Commercial Counselor of the Embassy of Chile, Washington

CHINA

P W Tsou
President of the Agricultural Association of China
Senior Adviser to the Ministries of Food and of Agriculture and Forestry of China, Chungking

COLOMBIA

Guillermo Eliseo Suárez
Commercial Counselor of the Embassy of Colombia, Washington

COSTA RICA

Francisco de P Gutiérrez

CUBA

Felipe de Pazos
Commercial Attaché of the Embassy of Cuba, Washington
Mariano Brull
Minister Counselor of the Embassy of Cuba, Washington

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Professor Dr Václav Myslivec
Czech Technical University, Masaryk Academy and Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy, Praha

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mario E de Moya
Minister Counselor, Embassy of the Dominican Republic, Washington

ECUADOR

S E Durán Ballén
Minister Counselor of the Embassy of Ecuador, Washington (appointed July 7, 1944)
Emilio A Maulme
Commercial Counselor of the Embassy of Ecuador, Washington

EGYPT

Anis Azer
Minister Counselor of the Royal Legation of Egypt, Washington
Monir Bahgat
Agricultural Attache, Royal Legation of Egypt, Washington

EL SALVADOR

Carlos Adalberto Alfaro
First Secretary of the Embassy of El Salvador, Washington

ETHIOPIA

Yilma Deressa
Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE

Andre Mayer
Professor and Vice President, Collége de France
Christian Valensi
Financial Counselor of the French Delegation to the United States, Washington

GREECE

Kyriakos Varvaressos
Governor of the Bank of Greece and Ambassador at Large for Financial and Economic Matters
Athanasios Sbarounis
General Director, Ministry of Finances, Athens

GUATEMALA

Francisco Linares Aranda
Second Secretary of the Embassy of Guatemala Washington

HAITI

Elie Garcia
First Secretary of the Embassy of Haiti, Washington

HONDURAS

Julián R Cáceres
Ambassador of Honduras, Washington

ICELAND

Thor Thors
Minister of Iceland, Washington

INDIA

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai
Agent General for India, Washington
Advisers
- S K Kirpalani, India Government Trade Commissioner, New York
- Humphrey Trevelyan, First Secretary to the Agent General for India

ANNEX I

Nations Eligible for Original Membership

Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippine Commonwealth
Poland
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

ANNEX II

Budget for the First Financial Year

The provisional budget for the first financial year shall be a sum of 2,500,000 U. S. dollars, the unspent balance of which shall constitute the nucleus of a capital fund.

This sum shall be contributed by the Member nations in the following proportions :—

	Per cent		Per cent
Australia	3·33	India	4·25
Belgium	1·28	Iran	·71
Bolivia	·29	Iraq	·44
Brazil	3·46	Liberia	·05
Canada	5·06	Luxembourg	·05
Chile	1·15	Mexico	1·87
China	6·50	Netherlands	1·38
Colombia	·71	New Zealand	1·15
Costa Rica	·05	Nicaragua	·05
Cuba	·71	Norway	·62
Czechoslovakia	1·40	Panama	·05
Denmark	·62	Paraguay	·05
Dominican Republic	·05	Peru	·71
Ecuador	·05	Philippines	·25
Egypt	1·73	Poland	1·19
El Salvador	·05	Union of South Africa	2·31
Ethiopia	·29	U. S. S. R.	8·00
France	5·69	United Kingdom	15·00
Greece	·38	U. S. A.	25·00
Guatemala	·05	Uruguay	·58
Haiti	·05	Venezuela	·58
Honduras	·05	Yugoslavia	·71
Iceland	·05	Provision for new Members	2·00
		Total	100·00

Done at Washington this.........day of............, one thousand nine hundred and forty........., in the English language, in a single copy which will be deposited in the archives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted by the Director-General to the governments of the nations enumerated in Annex I to this Constitution and of Members admitted to the Organization by the Conference in accordance with the provisions of Article II.

In witness whereof *we have appended our signatures :*

FINAL ACT

IRAN:

Ali Akbar Daftary
Counselor of the Imperial Legation of Iran, Washington
H. Hadjeb-Davallou
First Secretary of the Imperial Legation of Iran, Washington

IRAQ:

Darwish Haidari
Director of the Central Agricultural Experiment Station, Baghdad

LIBERIA:

Gabriel L. Dennis
Secretary of State of Liberia

LUXEMBOURG:

Hugues Le Gallais
Minister of Luxembourg, Washington

MEXICO:

Rafael de la Colina
Minister Counselor of the Embassy of Mexico, Washington
Vincente Sánchez Gavito
Counselor of the Embassy of Mexico, Washington

NETHERLANDS:

M. P. L. Steenberghe
President of the Economic, Financial and Shipping Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
L. A. H. Peters
Agricultural Attaché of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Washington.

NEW ZEALAND:

Walter Nash
Minister of New Zealand, Washington
A. G. B. Fisher
Counselor of the Legation of New Zealand, Washington
Adviser:
B. R. Turner, Second Secretary, Legation of New Zealand, Washington

NICARAGUA:

Alberto Sevilla Sacasa
Secretary of the Embassy of Nicaragua, Washington

NORWAY:

Anders Fjelstad
Delegate of the Royal Norwegian Government for Agricultural Affairs in the United States

PANAMA:

Ricardo A. Morales
Counselor of the Embassy of Panama, Washington

PARAGUAY:

París E. Menéndez
Director of Central Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Paraguay

PERU:

Juan Chávez
Minister Counselor of the Embassy of Peru, Washington

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH:

Joaquin M. Elizalde
Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States
Urbano A. Zafra
Commercial Adviser to the Resident Commissioner
Amando M. Dalisay
Research Analyst, Philippine Commonwealth, Washington

POLAND:

Wieslaw Domaniewski
Commercial Counselor of the Embassy of Poland, Washington

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

A. T Brennan
Director and Deputy Head, Union of South Africa Government Supply Mission, Washington
W. C. Naudé
Attaché of the Legation of the Union of South Africa, Washington
J. A. Siegruhn
Commercial Attaché of the Legation of the Union of South Africa, Washington

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

P. I. Tchegoula
Chairman of the All Union Combine "Eksportkhleb", and Member of the Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States
Adviser:
B. I. Groudinko, Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States

UNITED KINGDOM:

Edward Twentyman
Second Secretary, Ministry of Food
Advisers:
Redvers Opie, Economic Counselor of the British Embassy, Washington
Robert Rae, Agricultural Attaché of the British Embassy, Washington
P. H. Gore-Booth, First Secretary of the British Embassy, Washington

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Paul H. Appleby
Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget

URUGUAY:

Juan Felipe Yriart
First Secretary of the Embassy of Uruguay, Washington

VENEZUELA:

M. A. Falcón-Briceño
Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy of Venezuela, Washington

YUGOSLAVIA:

Branko Cubrilovich
Formerly Minister of Agriculture
George Radin
Special Representative of the Yugoslav Government

THE DANISH MINISTER:

Henrik de Kauffmann
Minister of Denmark, Washington
Count Benedict Ahlefeldt-Laurvig
Financial Counselor of the Royal Legation of Denmark
J. V. Rechendorff
Secretary of the Royal Legation of Denmark.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION:

Howard S. Piquet

BRAZIL—*contd*

Alfeu Domingues da Silva, Agricultural Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, Washington

Paulo Froes da Cruz, Agricultural Attache, Brazilian Embassy, Washington

CANADA

G S H Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Georges Bouchard, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture
T W Grindley, Secretary, Canadian Wheat Board
H F Angus, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Food Requirements Committee
L B Pearson, Minister Counselor, Canadian Legation, Washington
D B Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries

CHILE

J Manuel Casanueva, Director General of Agricultural Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Carlos Campbell del Campo, Commercial Counselor, Chilean Embassy, Washington
Vicente Izquierdo, Corporation for the Promotion of Production

CHINA

Kuo Ping wen, Vice Minister of Finance, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Hsi Te mou, General Manager, Central Bank of China
Tsou Ping wen, High Adviser to the Ministry of Food
Liu J Heng, National Health Administration
Yang Shi Tse, Director, Department of General Affairs, Ministry of Food
Chao Lien fang, Ministry of Agriculture
Shen Tsung han, Ministry of Agriculture
Lee Kan, Commercial Counselor, Chinese Embassy, Washington
Yin Kuo yung, Ministry of Economics
Chu Chang Keng, National Health Administration

COLOMBIA

César García Alvarez, Minister Plenipotentiary, Economic Counselor, Colombian Embassy, Washington, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Luis Tamayo, Colombian Consul General, New York, New York
Mario Camargo, Representative of the National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia, New York, New York

COSTA RICA

J Rafael Oreamuno, Vice Chairman of the Inter American Development Commission, Washington, *Chairman of the Delegation*

CUBA

Amadeo Lopez Castro, Secretary of the Presidency, *Chairman of the Delegation*

Arturo Manas y Parajon, Executive Committee of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, Secretary of the Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados of Cuba

Félix Hurtado y Galtés, Under Secretary of Public Health

Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez, Honorary Representative on the Inter American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee

Felipe de Pazos y Roque, Commercial Attache, Cuban Embassy, Washington

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jan V Hyka, Commercial Counselor, Czechoslovak Legation, Washington, *Chairman of the Delegation*

Emanuel Saháněk, Acting Chief of the Section of Agriculture and Economics, Secretariat of the Council of Ministers

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Hot Springs, Virginia — *May 18—June 3, 1943*

FINAL ACT

THE Governments of Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia; the French Representatives; the Governments of Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia;

Having accepted the invitation extended to them by the Government of the United States of America to be represented at a United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture;

Appointed their respective delegates, who are listed below by countries in the order of alphabetical precedence:

AUSTRALIA

H. C. COOMBS, Director General of Post-War Reconstruction; *Chairman of the Delegation*

F. L. McDOUGALL, Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, London

E. McCARTHY, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce and Agriculture

J. B. BRIGDEN, Financial Counselor, Australian Legation, Washington

J. W. BURTON, Department of External Affairs

BELGIUM

VISCOUNT ALAIN DU PARC, Minister Plenipotentiary, Commercial Counselor, Belgian Embassy, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*

L. BORREMANS, Commercial Adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture; Agricultural Attaché, Belgian Embassy, London

EDOUARD J. BIGWOOD, Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Nutrition of the Faculties of Medicine and Sciences, University of Brussels; Adviser to the Belgian Government

BOLIVIA

MIGUEL ETCHENIQUE, General Representative of the Banco Minero de Bolivia in the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*

RENÉ BALLIVIÁN CALDERÓN, Commercial Counselor, Bolivian Embassy, Washington

JORGE ALCÁZAR, Member of the Sociedad Rural Boliviana

ENRIQUE TARDIO GUZMAN, Agricultural Engineer

BRAZIL

JOAO CARLOS MUNIZ, Ambassador to Ecuador; *Chairman of the Delegation*

EURICO PENTEADO, Commercial Counselor, Financial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, Washington

JOSÉ GARIBALDI DANTAS, Superintendent of the Production Financing Committee, Ministry of Finance

NEWTON DE CASTRO BELLEZA, Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Director of the National Defense Section, Ministry of Agriculture

JORGE KAFURI, Head of the Price Control Division, Office of Brazilian Economic Mobilization

WALDER DE LIMA SARMANHO, Commercial Counselor, Brazilian Embassy, Washington

HAITI

André Liautaud, Ambassador to the United States, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Pierre Chauvet, Chief of the Service of Control of Industrial Development, Department of Commerce and National Economy
Edouard Baker, Agronomist, Department of Agriculture

HONDURAS

Marcos Carías Reyes, Private Secretary to the President, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Gregorio Reyes Zelaya, Collector of Customs
Colonel José Augusto Padilla Vega, Military Attaché, Honduran Embassy, Washington

ICELAND

Thor Thors, Minister to the United States, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Olafur Johnson, Director of the Iceland Purchasing Commission in New York
Helgi Thorsteinsson, Director of the Iceland Purchasing Commission in New York

INDIA

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India, Washington, *Chairman of the Delegation*
P M Kharegat, Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research
Sir David Meek, Trade Commissioner, London
H S Malik, Trade Commissioner, New York
W R Aykroyd, Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, S. India

IRAN

Mohammed Shayesteh, Minister to the United States, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Hossein Navab, Iranian Consul, New York, New York
Sultan Mahmoud Amerie, Iranian Trade and Economic Commission
Taghi Nassr, Economic Commissioner in the United States

IRAQ

Ali Jawdat, Minister to the United States *Chairman of the Delegation*

LIBERIA

Gabriel L Dennis, former Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Leo Sajous, Director of Public Health and Sanitation
George A Dunbar, former District Commissioner

LUXEMBOURG

Hugues Le Gallais, Minister to the United States, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Léon Schaus, Counselor and Secretary General of the Luxembourg Government

MEXICO

Manuel J Zevada, Under Secretary of National Economy, *Chairman of the Delegation*
Eduardo Morillo Safa, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
Luis Padilla Nervo, Assistant Secretary of Labor
Manuel Martínez Báez, Assistant Secretary of Public Health
Roberto Lopej, Director of the National Bank of Foreign Trade

NETHERLANDS

M P L Steenberghe, President of the Economic, Financial, and Shipping Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Washington, *Chairman of the Delegation*
G H C Hart, Vice President of the Economic Financial and Shipping Mission and Chairman of the Board for the Netherlands Indies, Curacao, and Surinam, *Vice Chairman of the Delegation*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

J. M. TRONCOSO, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
RAFAEL A. ESPAILLAT, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the Dominican Republic, Washington; *Vice Chairman of the Delegation*
ANSELMO COPELLO, Member of the Board of Directors of the Banco de Reservas
E. I. KILBOURNE, Member of the Board of Directors of the Banco de Reservas
ANDRÉS PASTORIZA, Deputy to the Congress, and Comptroller of Cocoa and Coffe
J. M. BONETTI BURGOS, Deputy to the Congress, and Comptroller of Flour
HARRY E. HENNEMAN, former Vice President, National City Bank

ECUADOR

ALFREDO PENAHERRERA VERGARA, Sub-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Industries, and Mines; *Chairman of the Delegation*
GUSTAVO ADOLFO FASSIO, *Ex*-President of the Medical Surgical Society of Guay
ARTURO MENESES PALLARES, Research Assistant, Office of Labor and Social Information, Pan American Union, Washington
PEDRO LEOPOLDO NÚNEZ, *Ex*-Minister of Public Credit and Finances

EGYPT

HUSSEIN BEY M. ENAN, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Delegation*
HUSSEIN BEY FAHMY, Under Secretary of Supplies

EL SALVADOR

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
VÍCTOR C. BARRIERE, Director General of the Budget
MIGUEL ANGEL GALLARDO, Office of the Director General of Health

ETHIOPIA

YILMA DERESSA, Vice Minister of Finance; *Chairman of the Delegation*
ARAYA ABABA
BERHANU TESAMMA, Secretary to the Governorate of Harar

FRENCH DELEGATION

HERVÉ ALPHAND, Inspector of Finance; Director Economic Affairs of the Fren National Committee; *Chairman of the Delegation*
PIERRE BERTHAULT, Member of the Academy of Agriculture of France
ANDRÉ MAYER, Vice President of the College de France, Paris; Member of Academy of Medicine of France

GREAT BRITAIN

RICHARD LAW, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Chairman of the Delegation*
J. P. R. MAUD, Ministry of Food
J. C. DRUMMOND, Ministry of Food
R. R. ENFIELD, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
G. L. M. CLAUSON, Colonial Office
L. C. ROBBINS, Economic Secretariat of the War Cabinet Offices
J. H. MAGOWAN, Board of Trade
SIR KENNETH LEE, Ministries of Production and Supply
E. TWENTYMAN, British Food Mission

GREECE

CIMON P. DIAMANTOPOULOS, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*

GUATEMALA

JULIO GÓMEZ ROBLES, Under Secretary of Finance; *Chairman of the Delegation*
LUIS BELTRANENA, Dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences
ARTURO A. BICKFORD, Mayor of Guatemala City and Chief of the Office of Economic and Financial Coordination

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ALEXEY D. KRUTIKOV, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; *Chairman of the Delegation*

VASSILI F. STARCHENKO, Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

VASSILI S. NEMCHINOV, Professor, Director of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow

DMITRI D. MISHUSTIN, Professor, Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade

GEORGI F. SAKSIN, Assistant Secretary General of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs

PAVEL I. CHTCHEGOULA, Chief, Foodstuffs Division, Government Purchasing Commission of the U.S.S.R. in the United States

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MARVIN JONES, Judge of the United States Court of Claims and Assistant to the Director of Economic Stabilization; *Chairman of the Delegation*

PAUL H. APPLEBY, Under Secretary of Agriculture

W. L. CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of Commerce

THOMAS PARRAN, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service

MURRAY D. LINCOLN, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation

MISS JOSEPHINE SCHAIN

URUGUAY

ROBERTO E. MACEACHEN, Minister to Cuba; *Chairman of the Delegation*

FRANCISCO GÓMEZ-HAEDO, Professor of Political Economy, University of Montevideo

VENEZUELA

JOSE JOAQUÍN GONZÁLEZ GORRONDONA, President of the Import Control Commission; *Chairman of the Delegation*

RAFAEL CABRERA MALO, Chief of the Nutrition Section, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance

ROBERTO ALAMO IBARRA, Institute of Immigration and Colonization

YUGOSLAVIA

BRANKO CUBRILOVIC, former Minister of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Delegation*

MIRKO MERMOLJA, Economic Adviser to the Yugoslav Government

Who met at Hot Springs, Virginia, on May 18, 1943, under the temporary Presidency of The Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America.

The Honorable Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister at Washington, attended the sessions in response to an invitation of the Government of the United States to be present in a personal capacity.

Warren Kelchner, Chief of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State of the United States, was designated, with the approval of the President of the United States, as Secretary General of the Conference, and Ralph H. Allee, Chief, Division of Latin American Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, as Assistant Secretary General.

The Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America, was elected permanent President of the Conference at the Plenary Session held on May 18, 1943.

The Executive Committee of the Conference, composed of the Chairmen of the Delegations, and presided over by the President of the Conference, constituted a Steering Committee of its members composed of the following:

MARVIN JONES (U. S. A.), President of the Conference, *Chairman*

JOÃO CARLOS MUNIZ (Brazil)

G. S. H. BARTON (Canada)

KUO PING-WEN (China)

NETHERLANDS—*contd.*

P. Honig, Member of the Board for the Netherlands Indies, Curaçao, and Surin
L. A. H. Peters, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, Washington
A. H. Philipse, Member of the Economic, Financial, and Shipping Mission
I. Snapper, formerly of Amsterdam University and Peiping Union Medical Coll

NEW ZEALAND

Richard Mitchelson Campbell, Official Secretary, High Commissioner's O London: *Chairman of the Delegation*
George Andrew Duncan, Director, Export Division, Marketing Department
Ernest James Fawcett, Director General of Agriculture

NICARAGUA

León DeBayle, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
Guillermo Tunnermann López, Manager, National Bank of Nicaragua

NORWAY

Anders Fjelstad, Cabinet Minister of State (without Portfolio); *Chairman of Delegation*
Hans Ystgaard, Minister of Agriculture
Karl Evang, Surgeon General, Public Health Services
Kristian Fivelstad, Commercial Counselor, Norwegian Embassy, Washingt Representative in the United States of the Ministry of Supply and Reconstr tion
Arne Skaug, former Chief of Statistical Division, Ministry of Supply and Rec struction; Acting Manager of the Norwegian Government Disability Servic New York, New York

PANAMA

Ramón Antonio Vega, Manager of the Banco Agro-Pecuario e Industrial; *Cha man of the Delegation*

PARAGUAY

París E. Menéndez, Director of the Central Laboratory, Ministry of Agricultu Commerce, and Industry; *Chairman of the Delegation*

PERU

Gerardo Klinge, Editor of *La Vida Agrícola*, Director of the Banco Agrícol *Chairman of the Delegation*

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

Joaquín M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the Unit States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
Major General Basilio J. Valdés, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army
Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President of the Philippines

POLAND

Wieslaw Domaniewski, Commercial Counselor, Polish Embassy, Washingto *Chairman of the Delegation*
Tadeusz Lychowski, Chief, Economic Section, Polish Ministry of Commerc Industry, and Shipping, London
Stefan Krolikowski, Deputy Chief, Agricultural Section, Polish Ministry o Commerce, Industry, and Shipping, London

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Andrew T. Brennan, Commercial Counselor, South African Legation, Wash ington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
Andries P. van der Post, Senior Trade Commissioner of the Union of Soutl Africa, London
Robert Webster, Consul of the Union of South Africa, New York, New York
Johan A. Siegruhn, Commercial Attaché, South African Legation, Washingto
William C. Naudé, Attaché, South African Leg on Washington

A. Food

4. Measures for improving standards of consumption (education, etc.)

COMMITTEE 3

Chairman: JOSÉ GARIBALDI DANTAS (Brazil)
Vice Chairman: CIMON P. DIAMANTOPOULOS (Greece)
Vice Chairman: GABRIEL L. DENNIS (Liberia)
Secretary: A. W. PALMER (U. S. A.)

B. Other essential agricultural products

1. Pre-war consumption levels in various countries as influenced by prosperity or depression and by buying power of the population

2. Reasonable national and international goals for improved consumption with sustained employment and expanded industrial activity

SECTION II

EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION AND ADAPTATION TO CONSUMPTION NEEDS

Chairman: ALEXEY D. KRUTIKOV (U. S. S. R.)
Vice Chairman: SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI (India)
Reporter: MURRAY D. LINCOLN (U. S. A.)
Secretary: F. F. ELLIOTT (U. S. A.)
Assistant Secretary: CLAYTON WHIPPLE (U. S. A.)

COMMITTEE 1

Chairman: G. S. H. BARTON (Canada)
Vice Chairman: J. M. TRONCOSO (Dominican Republic)
Vice Chairman: YILMA DERESSA (Ethiopia)
Secretary: BUSHROD W. ALLIN (U. S. A.)

A. Measures for direction of production toward commodities, the supply of which should be increased

B. Measures for shifting production out of commodities in chronic surplus

COMMITTEE 2

Chairman: HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO (El Salvador)
Vice Chairman: STEFAN KROLIKOWSKI (Poland)
Vice Chairman: CÉSAR GARCÍA ALVAREZ (Colombia)
Secretary: PHILIP V. CARDON (U. S. A.)

C. Measures for improving agricultural productivity and efficiency

COMMITTEE 3

Chairman: JOAQUÍN M. ELIZALDE (Philippine Commonwealth)
Vice Chairman: ROBERTO ALAMO IBARRA (Venezuela)
Vice Chairman: PARÍS E. MENÉNDEZ (Paraguay)
Secretary: MARK L. NICHOLAS (U. S. A.)

D. Measures for development and conservation of agricultural resources

COMMITTEE 4

Chairman: E. MCCARTHY (Australia)
Vice Chairman: ANDRÉ LIAUTAUD (Haiti)
Vice Chairman: MARCOS CARÍAS REYES (Honduras)
Secretary: CONRAD TAEUBER (U. S. A.)

E. Opportunities for occupational adjustments in agricultural populations

Richard Law (Great Britain)
Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (India)
Ali Jawdat (Iraq)
Manuel J. Zevada (Mexico)
M. P. L. Steenberghe (Netherlands)
Alexey D. Krutikov (U. S. S. R.)
Branko Cubrilovic (Yugoslavia)

The following three members of the Executive Committee served on the Committee on Credentials of the Conference:

J. Rafael Oreamuño (Costa Rica), *Chairman*
Mohammed Shayesteh (Iran)
Anders Fjelstad (Norway)

The Drafting Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the Technical Sections and three additional members appointed by the President of the Conference, was constituted as follows under the ex-officio Chairmanship of the Conference President:

João Carlos Muniz (Brazil)
G. S. H. Barton (Canada)
Kuo Ping-wen (China)
Héctor David Castro (El Salvador)
Richard Law (Great Britain)
Hugues Le Gallais (Luxembourg)
Alexey D. Krutikov (U. S. S. R.)

In accordance with the regulations adopted at the opening Plenary Session, held on May 18, 1943, the Conference was divided into four Technical Sections, with Committees, as follows:

SECTION I

CONSUMPTION LEVELS AND REQUIREMENTS

Chairman: Kuo Ping-wen (China)
Vice Chairman: Manuel J. Zevada (Mexico)
Reporter: W. R. Aykroyd (India)
Secretary: Frank G. Boudreau (U. S. A.)
Assistant Secretary: E. F. Penrose (U. S. A.)

Committee 1

Chairman: Karl Evang (Norway)
Vice Chairman: Tsou Ping-wen (China)
Vice Chairman: Miguel Etchenique (Bolivia)
Secretary: Hazel K. Stiebeling (U. S. A.)
Assistant Secretary: Katherine Bain (U. S. A.)

A. Food

1. Character and extent of consumption deficiencies in each country
2. Causes and consequences of malnutrition
3. Reasonable national and international goals for improved food consumption

Committee 2

Chairman: Roberto E. MacEachen (Uruguay)
Vice Chairman: Edouard J. Bigwood (Belgium)
Vice Chairman: J. Manuel Casanueva (Chile)
Secretary: Harold A. Vogel (U. S. A.)

I

DECLARATION

This Conference, meeting in the midst of the greatest war ever waged, and in confidence of victory, has considered the world problems of food and agriculture ' declares its belief that the goal of freedom from want of food suitable and ade- for the health and strength of all peoples, can be achieved

1 The first task is to complete the winning of the war and to deliver millions people from tyranny and from hunger During the period of critical shortage the aftermath of war, freedom from hunger can be achieved only by urgent and ert ' efforts to economize consumption, to increase supplies and distribute them the best advantage

2 Thereafter we must equally concert our efforts to win and maintain freedom from fear and freedom from want The one cannot be achieved without the other

3 There has never been enough food for the health of all people This is justified neither by ignorance nor by the harshness of nature Production of food must be greatly expanded, we now have knowledge of the means by which this can be done It requires imagination and firm will on the part of each government and people to make use of that knowledge

4 The first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty It is useless to produce more food unless men and nations provide the markets to absorb it There must be an expansion of the whole world economy to provide the purchasing power sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for all With full employment in all countries, enlarged industrial production, the absence of exploitation, an increasing flow of trade within and between countries, an orderly management of domestic and international investment and currencies and sustained internal and international economic equilibrium, the food which is produced can be made available to all people

5 The primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for life and health, steps to this end are for national determination But each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together

6 We commend to our respective governments and authorities the study and adoption of the findings and recommendations of this Conference and urge the early concerted discussion of the related problems falling outside the scope of this Conference

7 The first steps toward freedom from want of food must not await the final solution of all other problems Each advance made in one field will strengthen and quicken advance in all others Work already begun must be continued Once the war has been won decisive steps can be taken We must make ready now

II

INTERIM AND PERMANENT COMMISSIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS

1 Freedom from want is difficult to achieve without concerted action among all like minded nations to expand and improve production to increase employment, to raise levels of consumption, and to establish greater freedom in international commerce,

2 The successful carrying out of the recommendations of the Conference in the field of production, distribution, and consumption of food and other agricultural products in the post war period will be the most important prerequisite for the achievement of freedom from want, and requires the creation by the governments and authorities here represented of a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture, therefore

SECTION III

FACILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION

Chairman : JOÃO CARLOS MUÑIZ (Brazil)
Vice Chairman : BRANKO CUBRILOVIC (Yugoslavia)
Reporter : G. H. C. HART (Netherlands)
Secretary : HOWARD S. PIQUET (U. S. A.)

COMMITTEE 1

Chairman : J. P. R. MAUD (Great Britain)
Vice Chairman : JAN V. HYKA (Czechoslovakia)
Vice Chairman : GERARDO KLINGE (Peru)
Secretary : FRANK A. WARING (U. S. A.)

A. Relation of national and international economic policies to agricultural problems, with special reference to the facilitation of the movement of agricultural products in commerce

1. Expansion of international trade
2. Broad policies for assuring increased production and consumption in general

COMMITTEE 2

Chairman : G. A. DUNCAN (New Zealand)
Vice Chairman : EDUARDO MORILLO SAFA (Mexico)
Vice Chairman : RAMÓN ANTONIO VEGA (Panama)
Secretary : FREDERICK L. THOMSEN (U. S. A.)

B. Improvement of agricultural marketing, processing, and distribution

COMMITTEE 3

Chairman : HERVÉ ALPHAND (French Delegation)
Vice Chairman : A. P. VAN DER POST (South Africa)
Vice Chairman : ALFREDO PENAHERRERA VERGARA (Ecuador)
Secretary : FREDERICK V. WAUGH (U. S. A.)
Assistant Secretary : FAITH M. WILLIAMS (U. S. A.)

C. Special measures for wider food distribution

1. Improvement of consumption of low-income groups
2. International disposition of commodities in over-supply

COMMITTEE 4

Chairman : M. P. L. STEENBERGHE (Netherlands)
Vice Chairman : HUSSEIN BEY M. ENAN (Egypt)
Vice Chairman : JULIO GÓMEZ ROBLES (Guatemala)
Secretary : ROBERT M. CARR (U. S. A.)

D. Buffer stocks and commodity arrangements to assure equitable prices and adequate supplies

SECTION IV

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING AND CARRYING FORWARD THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Chairman : RICHARD LAW (Great Britain)
Vice Chairman : AMADEO LÓPEZ CASTRO (Cuba)
Reporter : F. L. MCDOUGALL (Australia)
Secretary : LOYD V. STEERE (U. S. A.)
Assistant Secretary : BENJAMIN GERIG (U. S. A.)

The final Plenary Session was held on June 3, 1943. As a result of the deliberations, as recorded in the minutes and reports of the respective Committees and Sections and of the Plenary Sessions, the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture approved the following declaration, resolutions, and recommendations.

) Agricultural production, distribution, and conservation ,

) Statistics and economic studies in the field of agriculture and food, in- ' e study of the relation of agriculture to world economy ,

) Education and extension work in the field of food and agriculture ,

i) Agricultural credit ,

Problems of agricultural population and farm labor ,

That the Interim Commission further consider the desirability of assigning ermanent organization functions in the field of

Development of agricultural resources and orientation of production, where

) Agricultural commodity arrangements ,

) Agricultural cooperative movements ,

) *Land tenure* ,

) Other subjects on which recommendations have been made by the Conference ,

That the Interim Commission also consider the initiation of preliminary investigations and research into the problems with which the permanent will deal ,

That the Interim Commission be deemed to have been dissolved when the organization has been established ,

10 That the Government of the United States of America be invited to take tever preliminary action may be necessary for the establishment of the Interim after the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture has com- its work

III

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL DIETS

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

Having reviewed the information submitted by the several delegations on con- on deficiencies and the relation of food to health throughout the world and deeply impressed by the dominant role played by adequate food in the reduc- of sickness and death rates and the maintenance of health,

CLARES

1 That the first essential of a decent standard of living is the provision to all of those primary necessities which are required to promote freedom from disease, for the attainment of good health ,

2 That the most fundamental of these necessities is adequate food which be placed within the reach of all men in all lands within the shortest possible ime ,

3 That ample evidence has been presented revealing the existence of malnutrition in every country, with its inevitable consequences of *preventable ill health* , and

RECOMMENDS

1 That the governments and authorities here represented

(*a*) Immediately undertake the task of increasing the food resources and improving the diets of their people in accordance with the principles and objectives outlined in the findings of the Conference, and declare to their respective peoples and to other governments and authorities here represented their intention of so doing ;

(*b*) Undertake periodically to report to one another through the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II on the state of their national nutrition and

by enemy forces

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented recognize and embody in a formal declaration or agreement the obligation to their respective peoples and to one another, henceforth to collaborate in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples, and to report to one another on the progress achieved;

2. That the governments and authorities here represented establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture; and

RESOLVES:

1. That in order that every practicable step may be taken to attain these and the other appropriate objectives set forth in the declaration and specific recommendations of the Conference, an Interim Commission for carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture be established.

2. That each of the governments and authorities here represented be entitled to designate a representative on the Interim Commission, and that the Interim Commission be installed in Washington not later than July 15, 1943;

3. That the Interim Commission perform its work with due regard to the exigencies of the war, through such form of organization and personnel as it may deem appropriate; and formulate regulations covering its expenditures and submit to the member governments and authorities a budget and allocation of quota contributions;

4. That the functions of the Interim Commission be to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government or authority:

(*a*) A specific plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture;

(*b*) The formal declaration or agreement referred to in the first recommendation, in which each participant shall recognize its obligation:

(i) To raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of its own people

(ii) To improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution;

(iii) To coöperate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends;

(iv) To undertake to submit periodically to the other participants, through the permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved toward these ends;

(*c*) Such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference;

5. That in the preparation of a plan for the permanent organization the Interim Commission give full consideration to the following:

(*a*) The relation of the permanent organization to, and methods of associating it with, other institutions, national as well as international, which already exist or which may hereafter be established, in the field of food and agriculture and in related scientific, economic, and other fields;

(*b*) Provision for membership in the permanent organization, in due course, of governments not represented on the Interim Commission;

6. That in considering the functions and duties to be assigned to the permanent organization the Interim Commission take into account:

(*a*) The promotion of scientific, technological, social, and economic research;

(*b*) The collection and dissemination of information and provision for the exchange of services;

(*c*) The submission to member governments and authorities of recommendations for action with regard to the following:

(i) Nutrition;

(ii) Standards of consumption of food and other agricultural products;

(iii) Agricultural production, distribution, and conservation;

(iv) Statistics and economic studies in the field of agriculture and food, in- [illegible] the study of the relation of agriculture to world economy;

(v) Education and extension work in the field of food and agriculture;

(vi) Agricultural credit;

(vii) Problems of agricultural population and farm labor;

7. That the Interim Commission further consider the desirability of assigning to the permanent organization functions in the field of:

(a) Development of agricultural resources and orientation of production, where necessary;

(b) Agricultural commodity arrangements;

(c) Agricultural cooperative movements;

(d) Land tenure;

(e) Other subjects on which recommendations have been made by the Conference;

8. That the Interim Commission also consider the initiation of preliminary statistical investigations and research into the problems with which the permanent organization will deal;

9. That the Interim Commission be deemed to have been dissolved when the permanent organization has been established;

10. That the Government of the United States of America be invited to take whatever preliminary action may be necessary for the establishment of the Interim Commission after the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture has completed its work.

III

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL DIETS

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

Having reviewed the information submitted by the several delegations on consumption deficiencies and the relation of food to health throughout the world and being deeply impressed by the dominant role played by adequate food in the reduction of sickness and death rates and the maintenance of health,

DECLARES:

1. That the first essential of a decent standard of living is the provision to all men of those primary necessities which are required to promote freedom from disease, and for the attainment of good health;

2. That the most fundamental of these necessities is adequate food which should be placed within the reach of all men in all lands within the shortest possible time;

3. That ample evidence has been presented revealing the existence of malnutrition in every country, with its inevitable consequences of preventable ill health; and

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(a) Immediately undertake[1] the task of *increasing the food resources and improving* the diets of their people in accordance with the principles and objectives outlined in the findings of the Conference, and declare to their respective peoples and to other governments and authorities here represented their intention of so doing;

(b) Undertake periodically to report to one another through the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II on the state of their national nutrition and on the steps being taken for its improvement.

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[1] Obviously this is impossible for governments whose territory is entirely or partly occupied by enemy forces.

RECOMMENDS :

1. That the governments and authorities here represented recognize and embody in a formal declaration or agreement the obligation to their respective peoples and to one another, henceforth to collaborate in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples, and to report to one another on the progress achieved ;

2. That the governments and authorities here represented establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture ; and

RESOLVES :

1. That in order that every practicable step may be taken to attain these and the other appropriate objectives set forth in the declaration and specific recommendations of the Conference, an Interim Commission for carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture be established.

2. That each of the governments and authorities here represented be entitled to designate a representative on the Interim Commission, and that the Interim Commission be installed in Washington not later than July 15, 1943 ;

3. That the Interim Commission perform its work with due regard to the exigencies of the war, through such form of organization and personnel as it may deem appropriate ; and formulate regulations covering its expenditures and submit to the member governments and authorities a budget and allocation of quota contributions ;

4. That the functions of the Interim Commission be to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government or authority :

(*a*) A specific plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture ;

(*b*) The formal declaration or agreement referred to in the first recommendation, in which each participant shall recognize its obligation :

(i) To raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of its own people

(ii) To improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution ;

(iii) To coöperate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends ;

(iv) To undertake to submit periodically to the other participants, through the permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved toward these ends ;

(*c*) Such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference ;

5. That in the preparation of a plan for the permanent organization the Interim Commission give full consideration to the following :

(*a*) The relation of the permanent organization to, and methods of associating it with, other institutions, national as well as international, which already exist or which may hereafter be established, in the field of food and agriculture and in related scientific, economic, and other fields ;

(*b*) Provision for membership in the permanent organization, in due course, of governments not represented on the Interim Commission ;

6. That in considering the functions and duties to be assigned to the permanent organization the Interim Commission take into account :

(*a*) The promotion of scientific, technological, social, and economic research ;

(*b*) The collection and dissemination of information and provision for the exchange of services ;

(*c*) The submission to member governments and authorities of recommendations for action with regard to the following :

(i) Nutrition ;

(ii) Standards of consumption of food and other agricultural products ;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

[illegible]

1 That the several governments and authorities here represented undertake …ed atel…

(*a*) To ascertain the prevalence of specific deficiency diseases among their res… …ve peoples,

(*b*) To deal with them by suitable dietary and therapeutic measures,

(*c*) To take appropriate steps to prevent their recurrence

VII

NATIONAL NUTRITION ORGANIZATIONS

WHEREAS

1 A sound food and nutrition policy must be adopted by each government if national diets are to be progressively improved, specific deficiency diseases eliminated, and good health achieved,

2 Such a policy requires the guidance of a central authority with special competence and responsibility to interpret the science of nutrition in the light of national conditions and to propose to the appropriate authorities practical means for extending its benefits to all sections of society,

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS

1 That the governments and authorities here represented

(*a*) Undertake to establish national nutrition organizations, if such do not now exist, entrusted with the responsibility of ascertaining food consumption habits and the nutritional status of different sections of the population, such organizations to be composed of authorities in health, nutrition, economics, and agriculture, together with administrators and consumers' representatives etc, to be provided with adequate funds and facilities for the efficient conduct of their work, and to have the authority to bring their recommendations to the attention of the public and to those agencies of government which deal with agriculture and the framing of economic and social policy;

(*b*) Re-examine and, if necessary, reorganize existing agencies and review legislation concerned with health, agriculture, and nutrition to the end that food and nutrition policies may be efficiently carried out

VIII

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE

WHEREAS

1 Experience has shown that national nutrition organizations receive considerable benefit from periodic exchanges of views and information on methods employed, obstacles encountered and progress achieved

2 Governments participating in a common undertaking will wish to collaborate so that levels of food consumption may become more equitable not only among the different sections of the population in a given country but among the several nations of the world as well,

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS

1 That the several national nutrition organizations exchange information and experience and provide mutual assistance both directly, when desirable and through [illegible] amended in Resolution II to which they should [illegible] sults of their investigations into national dietary [illegible] on the progress achieved in raising the level of [illegible] he population,

IV

DIETS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

WHEREAS:

1. There are special needs of vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and nursing women, infants, pre-school and school children, adolescents, workers, and individuals receiving low incomes;

2. Families with numerous children in low-income groups are particularly vulnerable;

3. Social, economic, and health measures of various kinds are or should be provided for these groups;

4. Wide experience has shown that direct measures to supplement inadequate diets have been economical and fruitful;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That the several governments and authorities here represented undertake positive measures for the improvement of the diets of the vulnerable groups enumerated above.

V

MALNUTRITION AND DISEASE

WHEREAS:

1. Malnutrition is responsible for widespread impairment of human efficiency and for an enormous amount of ill health and disease, reduces the resistance of the body to tuberculosis, and enhances the general incidence and severity of familiar diseases;

2. Mortality rates in infants, children, and mothers are higher in ill-fed than in well-fed populations;

3. Food consumption at a level merely sufficient to prevent malnutrition is not enough to promote health and well-being;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(*a*) Initiate or continue the study of the relationship between malnutrition and impaired bodily health and vigor; and, in particular, investigate the rule of inadequate food consumption in the causation of, and mortality from, all those diseases which constitute their most serious health problems;

(*b*) Direct their attention to the study of health and well-being and of the nutritional and related factors which are necessary to secure and maintain them;

(*c*) Consider the most effective means of disseminating knowledge of correct feeding among all sections of the population.

VI

DEFICIENCY DISEASES

WHEREAS:

1. The progressive improvement of diets will result in better health and eventually in the elimination of specific deficiency diseases, and a great deal of unnecessary suffering could be avoided if an immediate and concerted attack were made upon them;

2. Progress in our knowledge of nutrition makes it possible to seek out, treat successfully, and prevent the recurrence of the common diseases resulting from specific deficiencies in the diet;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the several governments and authorities here represented undertake immediately:

(*a*) To ascertain the prevalence of specific deficiency diseases among their respective peoples;

(*b*) To deal with them by suitable dietary and therapeutic measures;

(*c*) To take appropriate steps to prevent their recurrence.

VII

NATIONAL NUTRITION ORGANIZATIONS

WHEREAS:

1. A sound food and nutrition policy must be adopted by each government if national diets are to be progressively improved, specific deficiency diseases eliminated, and good health achieved;

2. Such a policy requires the guidance of a central authority with special com- [illegible] he light of national [illegible] means for extend- [illegible];

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(*a*) Undertake to establish national nutrition organizations, if such do not now exist, entrusted with the responsibility of ascertaining food-consumption habits and the nutritional status of different sections of the population; such organizations to be composed of authorities in health, nutrition, economics, and agriculture, together with administrators and consumers' representatives, etc.; to be provided with adequate funds and facilities for the efficient conduct of their work; and to have the authority to bring their recommendations to the attention of the public and to those agencies of government which deal with agriculture and the framing of economic and social policy;

(*b*) Re-examine and, if necessary, reorganize existing agencies and review legislation concerned with health, agriculture, and nutrition to the end that food and nutrition policies may be efficiently carried out.

VIII

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE

WHEREAS:

1. Experience has shown that national nutrition organizations receive considerable benefit from periodic exchanges of views and information on methods employed, obstacles encountered, and progress achieved;

2. Governments participating in a common undertaking will wish to collaborate so that levels of food consumption may become more equitable not only among the different sections of the population in a given country but among the several nations of the world as well;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the several national nutrition organizations exchange information and experience and provide mutual assistance, both directly, when desirable, and through the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II, to which they should submit periodic reports on the results of their investigations into national dietary habits and nutritional status, and on the progress achieved in raising the level of food consumption throughout the population;

IV

DIETS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

WHEREAS:

1. There are special needs of vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and nursing women, infants, pre-school and school children, adolescents, workers. and individuals receiving low incomes;

2. Families with numerous children in low-income groups are particularly vulnerable;

3. Social, economic, and health measures of various kinds are or should be provided for these groups;

4. Wide experience has shown that direct measures to supplement inadequate diets have been economical and fruitful;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That the several governments and authorities here represented undertake positive measures for the improvement of the diets of the vulnerable groups enumerated above.

V

MALNUTRITION AND DISEASE

WHEREAS:

1. Malnutrition is responsible for widespread impairment of human efficiency and for an enormous amount of ill health and disease, reduces the resistance of the body to tuberculosis, and enhances the general incidence and severity of familiar diseases;

2. Mortality rates in infants, children, and mothers are higher in ill-fed than in well-fed populations;

3. Food consumption at a level merely sufficient to prevent malnutrition is not enough to promote health and well-being;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(*a*) Initiate or continue the study of the relationship between malnutrition and impaired bodily health and vigor; and, in particular, investigate the rule of inadequate food consumption in the causation of, and mortality from, all those diseases which constitute their most serious health problems;

(*b*) Direct their attention to the study of health and well-being and of the nutritional and related factors which are necessary to secure and maintain them;

(*c*) Consider the most effective means of disseminating knowledge of correct feeding among all sections of the population.

VI

DEFICIENCY DISEASES

WHEREAS:

1. The progressive improvement of diets will result in better health and eventually in the elimination of specific deficiency diseases, and a great deal of unnecessary suffering could be avoided if an immediate and concerted attack were made upon them;

2. Progress in our knowledge of nutrition makes it possible to seek out, treat successfully, and prevent the recurrence of the common diseases resulting from specific deficiencies in the diet;

4 In many well adapted to the production of food, the prod and marine products and their disposal on dome major source of income, and the income so derived determines to a large extent the abilities of these countries and regions to secure adequate quantities of the right kinds of food,

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS.

1. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II

(*a*) Investigate the possibility of the development by the nations of the world of national standards of minimum consumption of certain non food agricultural and marine products taking into account the varying climatic and other relevant conditions of the different countries,

(*b*) Arrange at an early date for comprehensive studies of the probable future capacity of the world to consume specific agricultural and marine products in this group, taking into account in this connection the probable effect of synthetic and other substitute products,

(*c*) Give special study to the development of means by which regions which are not well adapted to the production of food may share in a world wide improvement of nutrition in keeping with the purpose of the Conference

XII

CHANGES IN PRODUCTION IN THE SHORT TERM PERIOD

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS

1 That, as a first step in overcoming the general shortage of food, every effort should be made by countries whose agriculture can be expanded in the short term period so long as this is required and so far as the conditions of individual countries require or permit to increase the acreage under crops for direct human consumption and even to hold back the rebuilding of depleted livestock herds—essential though this rebuilding will ultimately be—as well as the production of other crops which compete for acreage with essential foods,

2 That countries whose agriculture has been impaired should in the immediate post war period utilize to the full their agricultural resources to bring about a rapid increase in food production, even if this involves a departure from the use of the resources which in the long run will be required and even if it delays a return to production policies which are desirable for technical economic or nutritional reasons (for instance, in Europe there may need to be a concentration in the first years on vegetables, bread grains, and other products where production can mature quickly and which yield more calories per acre than livestock),

3 That, pursuant to the above purpose, countries which have been producing more than normal output because of freedom from enemy action should

(*a*) In the short run maintain such production,

(*b*) Whenever possible, increase production further provided transport and the means of production, etc, are available, to assist in meeting abnormal demands,

the degree of shortage of foodstuffs upon the course of the war and on the from the present until the termination of the war for each of the nations which has escaped enemy invasion to continue to stress the necessity of production of those products which are required by other nations during the war, and at the same time to produce sufficient quantities of products for home consumption, subject to the requirements of the war effort,

5 That every effort should be made now and immediately after the war by countries in a position to do so, to expand the production of farm machinery and implements, fertilizers, and other materials including improved seeds, vital to the expansion of food production, and to cooperate in making these materials available to the agricultural producing countries, so far as the exigencies of the war permit.

2. That representatives of the several national nutrition organizations meet regularly under the auspices of the permanent organization to exchange views and to make proposals for any national and international action necessary to facilitate the progress of their work.

IX

DIETARY STANDARDS

WHEREAS:

1. It is essential that there be some measure of the extent to which food supplies should be increased, and of the character and extent of the dietary improvements which need to be carried out;

2. This measure is best provided by dietary standards or allowances based upon scientific evidence;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That the governments and authorities here represented adopt as the ultimate goal of their food and nutrition policy, dietary standards or allowances based upon scientific assessment of the amount and quality of food, in terms of nutrients, which promote health, and distinguish clearly between these standards and the more immediate consumption goals which necessarily must be based upon the practical possibilities of improving the food supply of their populations.

X

COOPERATION OF EXISTING AGENCIES

WHEREAS:

1. National nutrition organizations were established in many countries before the present war and various national and international health and nutrition agencies had achieved considerable progress in the study and improvement of diets and food-consumption levels in different countries and regions;

2. If no time is to be lost in moving toward the goals set out by the Conference, it is essential to make full use of the information and experience acquired by these agencies;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That in the establishment of the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II, in any projected regional branches of that organization, and in any national nutrition organizations, due account should be taken of the work and experience of existing international regional or national agencies concerned with food, health, and nutrition; and in any such plans, the possibility of enlisting the co-operation of such agencies should be fully explored.

XI

NON-FOOD PRODUCTS

WHEREAS:

1. Many of the non-food agricultural and marine products are constituent parts of the means to human health and welfare to an extent which merits consideration for them on a plane with food;

2. It is of great importance to consuming countries that there should be a regular and adequate supply of these commodities, and to producing countries that they should be enabled to orient their agricultural enterprises to world demand;

3. The Conference has not found it possible to reach conclusions as to the effective capacity of the world to consume specific products in future years;

XV

LONG-TERM PRODUCTION POLICY

WHEREAS :

1. It is recognised that a secure, adequate, and suitable supply of food should be a cardinal aim in every country ;

2. It is recognised that this can be achieved only as part of a world-wide policy of industrial and agricultural expansion;

3. It is recognised that in order to secure this result producers should receive a fair return for their products ;

4. In order to attain the highest nutritional standards, a progressive expansion and, where necessary, reorientation in agriculture will be required ;

5. It is desirable to formulate a body of principles which are applicable to agricultural policy in appropriate form in all countries ;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS :

1. (*a*) That the inherent natural and economic advantages of any area should determine the farming systems adopted and the commodities produced in that area ;

(*b*) That farming systems should be so designed as :

(*i*) To maintain soil fertility at levels which will sustain yields and ensure adequate return for labor ;

(*ii*) To protect crops and livestock from major pests and diseases ;

(*iii*) To favor steady employment throughout the year ;

(These three ends, in general and save in exceptional circumstances, can best be assured by balanced mixed rotational farming and by avoidance of single-crop production or monoculture) ;

(*c*) That production of nutritionally desirable foods which can be obtained from elsewhere only with difficulty or not at all is a special obligation of the agriculture of every country ;

(*d*) In every region subject to drought (occasional or in the form of sharply marked periodic dry seasons) suitable measures should be undertaken, partly by storage and partly by diversification of production and development of water resources and cultural practices ;

(*e*) Land used or likely to be required for agriculture should be protected from erosion ;

(*f*) The spread of existing knowledge by education and the development of new knowledge by research should be constantly promoted, and that in these matters nations can cooperate to great advantage ;

2. That, subject to these principles and with the object of expanding production of the foods needed for its people, each nation should undertake to direct its policies toward :

(*a*) Increasing the efficiency of production in present producing areas through the introduction, as rapidly as conditions permit, of better farming methods, suitable modern equipment, improved varieties of crops and strains of livestock, and soil conservation practices ;

(*b*) Developing any suitable undeveloped areas, where this is economically feasible, through the use of such measures as clearing the land and large-scale drainage and irrigation projects ;

(*c*) Fostering desirable changes in the pattern of production, designed to give greater emphasis to foods rich in vitamins, minerals, and proteins ;

(*i*) By encouraging the production, particularly in areas near consumption centers, of such products as vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, and meat which are relatively perishable and high in value and which are also the foods required in greatly increased quantities for better nutrition ;

XIII

COORDINATION IN THE SHORT-TERM PERIOD

WHEREAS :

1. It is the consensus of the Conference that, despite all efforts to increase production, supplies of essential foodstuffs and certain other agricultural and marine products and of the necessary instruments of production, such as fertilizers and machinery, and the means of international transportation will all be inadequate to meet basic requirements in the transition period, which may extend for several years after the cessation of hostilities ;

2. It is essential for the preservation of life to secure, through equitable distribution, the maximum advantage from such supplies as may be made avaiable ;

3. It is in the interest of producers and consumers alike to avoid social and economic ills due to monopolistic practices or to violent fluctuations arising from unrestrained competition for inadequate supplies, in the prices of food, the instruments of production, and other necessities, including industrial goods ;

4. It is in the common interest of all that agricultural production be soundly reestablished and expanded with all possible speed in countries now temporarily occupied by the enemy as soon as they have been liberated ;

5. These objectives can be achieved only by the concerted action of governments in the stimulation of production and in the allocation of supplies ;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS :

1. That the governments and authorities here represented, for so long after the war as shortages continue, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and coordinated action for :

(*a*) The increased production of necessary foodstuffs and other essential agricultural and marine products by all possible means, subject only to the exigencies of war, in each country where such expansion can be accomplished economically, either now or in the future ;

(*b*) The transportation, distribution, and utilization of such products ;

(*c*) The prevention of speculative and violent fluctuations in the prices of food, the instruments of production, and other necessities, including industrial goods, under the conditions of scarcity that appear certain to prevail after the war ;

(*d*) The post-war readjustment of agriculture to achieve a progressive and balanced expansion of production and consumption throughout the world ;

2. That these governments and authorities take, individually and in concert, whether by conference or otherwise, all necessary measures, both domestic and international, to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of these objectives.

XIV

ADJUSTMENT OF PRODUCTION IN THE TRANSITION FROM THE SHORT-TERM TO THE LONG-TERM PERIOD

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS :

1. That countries whose agriculture has been impaired should progressively modify their short-term allocation of resources to conform more closely to the long-term plan aimed at better nutrition and greater efficiency in production (for instance, in certain parts of Europe this might mean increasing the production of milk products as herds can be re-established, accompanied by declining production of grains) ;

2. That countries which will have been producing during the short-term period more than normal output because of freedom from enemy action in the war or which have undertaken new lines of production, should progressively adjust the allocation of agricultural resources to conform to a long-term coordinated production plan for the best use of these resources on a world scale, based on better diets for their own people and on the international demand for nutritionally better food.

3 That the rate of interest be as low as possible and the conditions regarding initial cost, redemption, etc, be as favorable as possible for the borrowers, particularly with a view to helping the small farmer,

4 That, in view of the importance of agricultural credit, its requirements be duly recognized by international action taken as a result of this Conference

XVII

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

WHEREAS

1 The cooperative movement has been of very great importance in many countries, both to urban and rural populations, especially in agricultural districts where farming is based on small units and in urban areas of low income families,

2 The proper functioning of cooperative societies may facilitate adjustments of agricultural production and distribution, as Members have confidence in the recommendations and guidance of their own cooperative organizations, which they know operate in the interest of their members and of society in general,

3 The democratic control and educational programs, which are features of the cooperative movement, can play a vital part in the training of good democratic citizens and assist in inducing a sound conception of economic matters,

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS

1 That, in order to make it possible for people to help themselves in lowering costs of production and costs of distribution and marketing

(a) All countries study the possibilities of the further establishment of producer and consumer cooperative societies in order to render necessary production, marketing, purchasing, finance, and other services,

(b) Each nation examine its laws, regulations, and institutions to determine if legal or institutional obstacles to cooperative development exist, in order to make desirable adjustments,

(c) Full information as to the present development of cooperatives in different countries be made available through the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II

XVIII

LAND TENURE AND FARM LABOR

WHEREAS

Agricultural productivity and efficiency and the well being of the tiller of the soil depend largely upon the system of land tenure and conditions of farm labor,

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS

1 That each nation make a careful survey of existing systems of land tenure and the other conditions of agriculture within its boundaries to ascertain whether changes in these systems and conditions are necessary or desirable to promote the productivity and efficiency of agriculture and the welfare of its workers and that special attention be given to the position of the agricultural worker as compared with that of the worker in other industries,

2 That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II give every assistance in this study

XIX

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

WHEREAS

1 Through the inadequacy of agricultural education, existing knowledge is being very imperfectly applied to agricultural production,

(*ii*) By encouraging the expansion of livestock production in areas capable of growing or economically shipping in the necessary feedstuffs;

(*iii*) By limiting the production of bulky, easily stored and transported energy foods, in areas where they cannot be produced efficiently;

(*iv*) By encouraging the production in single-crop areas of a greater diversity of foods for home use, since these areas are, in general, distant from the sources of perishable products and are particularly in need of improved diets;

(*v*) By likewise encouraging more diversified and adequate home food production in all farming areas, so that rural people may have more and better food, while eliminating the margin between producer and consumer;

3. That, to implement these aims, having regard to its individual circumstances, each country should adopt the following measures:

(*a*) The framing of policies designed to encourage production within the country of commodities that need to be produced there in greater amounts and limit production of those that should not be produced within the country or should be produced in smaller amounts;

(*b*) The supplying of low-cost credit or other aids that would help producers to acquire necessary materials, equipment, and machinery for more efficient production and better use of the land;

(*c*) The furnishing of technical assistance to producers where this is needed

(*d*) The development of a program of education to help producers understand better farming methods and put them into practice;

(*e*) The development of a program of research designed to meet the continuing problems of agriculture within the country;

4. (*a*) That each nation consider the possibility:

(*i*) Of drawing up periodic reports on steps taken to implement the recommendations set out above, with particular reference to production, exports, imports and consumption of food and other agricultural and marine products. These reports should, where practicable, be on a statistical basis;

(*ii*) Of submitting these reports to the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II;

(*b*) That, with a view to balancing production and consumption, the permanent organization consider to what extent and by what means such reports might contribute to international collaboration both on regional and on a world basis in the field of agricultural production.

XVI

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

WHEREAS:

1. Capital development and adequate credit facilities are necessary if agricultural production is to be restored, increased, and intensified;

2. Agricultural credit in some countries has frequently been obtainable only at rates which the farmer could not afford to pay;

3. The agricultural communities in many countries have been unable to obtain information on the organization and development of agricultural-credit systems in other countries;

4. In some countries full agricultural development has been or may be obstructed by difficulties in providing adequate capital;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That every endeavour be made to ensure an adequate supply of credit to agriculture;

2. That to this end full use be made of all types of suitable private, cooperative, and public credit institutions;

(ii) The soil and moisture conservation requirements of the areas covered and the types of conservation measures most needed,

(b) To develop soil and water conservation programs based on the findings of such surveys,

(c) To assist farmers in conserving and rebuilding the fertility of the soil,

2 That the necessary implementation of these policies be effected through appropriate economic and other measures such as

(a) Assisting individual producers in planning and carrying out crop rotations, crop sequences, and other suitable practices,

(b) Protection of forest and afforestation of unprotected watersheds where necessary, including measures for the protection of food producing wild life, to prevent flood damage and to conserve water needed for direct human consumption and for irrigation,

(c) Building, or assisting in building, dams, terraces, and other structures to minimize the loss of oil fertility through erosion caused by wind or water,

(d) Making readily available to individual producers soil amendments, particularly phosphates and lime, that will make possible expanded production of leguminous and other soil building crops,

(e) Development and employment of farming systems and husbandry practices which ensure soil conservation,

(f) Developing a program of research designed to determine the best methods and practices for bringing about conservation of land and water resources under various conditions,

(g) Developing a program of education to inform the public generally of the importance and need of conservation and to help producers to understand and put into practice better farming methods,

3 That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II provide assistance by such means as

(a) Formulation of a body of principles for the conduct of soil conservation work,

(b) Collection and interchange between nations of data and information on erosion, erosion control methods, and other pertinent matters,

(c) Interchange between nations of personnel technically trained in the development of conservation research and in the application of its findings

XXI

DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF LAND FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

WHEREAS

1 If freedom from want is to be achieved throughout the world by full development of food producing resources, conservation of existing lands and the development of new areas must be given primary consideration,

2 There are large areas of land capable of materially adding to the world's food supply which can be opened to food production if transportation facilities were made available and insanitary conditions and other deterrents corrected

3 There are many areas of great extent not now producing or in a low state of production because of lack of water conserving and storing facilities for irrigation, lack of drainage, frequent flooding by rivers, wastage by erosion deficiencies of plant food, accumulation of alkali or improper development,

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS

1 That each nation undertake

(a) To survey its land and water resources to determine (1) in what areas, if opened to settlement, production of food could materially be increased, (2) what areas if supplied with additional production facilities, such as water supply for

2. Man's increasing demands upon the soil can be met only by the increase of knowledge;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That each nation adopt, and carry out as rapidly as conditions may permit, a policy for:

(*a*) Strengthening and expanding the educational system of its rural areas;
(*b*) Training scientific workers and rural leaders for service in agriculture;
(*c*) Establishing or developing systems of rural adult education (extension systems) designed to promote technical efficiency among producers, to develop understanding of rural problems, and to enrich rural life;

2. That each nation adopt a policy of promoting research in all the branches of science, including economics, which relate to food and agriculture, and to this end cooperate actively with other nations by the exchange of knowledge, materials, and personnel; and that, in particular, each nation agree;

(*a*) To promote research in the natural sciences and their application to problems of food and agriculture;
(*b*) To develop economic and sociological investigation of rural problems;
(*c*) To collaborate with other nations in the collecting and assembling of factual information and statistics of food and agriculture throughout the world;

3. That, as a necessary step in securing effective action in these directions, the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II be charged with the functions;

(*a*) Of providing advice, and technical and other assistance, to governments desiring this in co nection with the establishment or improvement of agricultural research and education;
(*b*) Of facilitating international help and exchange in the supply of information, services, material, and personnel;
(*c*) Of assisting in the planning and conduct of any research programs upon which international collaboration has been agreed or desired;
(*d*) Of acting as a central agency for assembling, analyzing, and disseminating factual data on world agriculture;
(*e*) Of assisting in a comprehensive abstracting service covering the whole range of agricultural research;
(*f*) Of assisting scientific societies in the arrangement of international meetings.

XX

CONSERVING LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

WHEREAS:

1. Soil erosion has in the past destroyed or severely limited the utility of vast areas of land and will in the future, unless checked, constitute the greatest physical danger to the world's food production;

2. Failure to conserve and control water supplies and to use them efficiently has, in many areas, precluded important potential increase in food production;

3. To meet the food needs of the growing world population and to ensure high nutritional standards, all land in agricultural use or suitable for being brought into agricultural use should be adequately protected from erosion and from any other serious damage by various measures, including structural work and the insurance of satisfactory agricultural systems and husbandry practices;

4. The conserving of land and water resources should be regarded as an obligation of governments as well as individuals;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That each nation undertake:

(*a*) To survey its land and water resources with the object of ascertaining:

(*i*) The extent and causes of soil erosion and water losses;

(iv) Be assisted in securing facilities for the importation of machinery and tools where such are necessary ,

(v) Be assisted in securing and training technical personnel ,

(vi) Undertake programs of public works and, where necessary, be assisted in securing technical advice and access to capital ,

(vii) Develop sources of employment in public and private services ,

(c) Where agricultural settlements are possible, appropriate steps should be taken to facilitate the movement of people from overmanned agricultural areas ,

(d) In order to help in intra national and international migration where these are feasible .

(i) Occupational training should be provided;

(ii) Labor bureaus should be set up where necessary ,

(iii) Transportation, communication, housing, sanitation, health, and other public facilities necessary to effective settlement should be provided by the country receiving the migrants ,

(iv) Steps should be taken to provide for the economic security of the migrants ,

(e) Where emigration is possible, an international organization should support arrangements to provide adequate safeguards for the settlers and for the countries concerned, and to facilitate the movement through other appropriate means

XXIII

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

WHEREAS :

1 Freedom from want cannot be achieved without freedom from fear ,

2 Policies of aggression and the fear of aggression have induced the uneconomic employment of human and material resources, the development of uneconomic industries, the imposition of barriers to international trade, the introduction of discriminatory trade practices, and the expenditure of huge sums on armaments ,

3 These obstructions to a progressively expanding economy cannot be removed without effective collaboration among nations ,

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS :

1 That the governments and aut
termination to achieve freedom from
principle of mutual responsibility and [illegible]
of international security as will make possible an expanding and balanced world economy ,

2 That these governments and authorities take in concert all necessary measures to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of this objective

XXIV

ACHIEVEMENT OF AN ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE

WHEREAS

1 The first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty ,

2 The promotion of the full employment of human and material resources based on sound social and economic policies, is the first condition of a general and progressive increase in production and purchasing power ,

3 The sound expansion of industry in undeveloped and other areas with equality of access to materials and markets serves also to expand production and purchasing power and is therefore indispensable to any comprehensive program for the advancement of agriculture ,

4 Tariffs and other barriers to international trade, and abnormal fluctuations in exchange rates, restrict the production, distribution, and consumption of foodstuffs and other commodities ,

irrigation, improved drainage, or by the correction of deterrents to production, could materially increase their production of food ; (3) the kind, extent, and economic possibility of developments necessary for this increase in food production ;

(*b*) To develop on the basis of these findings policies of settlement and development of a program applicable to the economic, social, agricultural, and geographical needs of the nation of which it is a part, considering :

(i) Physical conditions including (1) soils and climate, (2) health conditions (3) transportation, and (4) clearing, irrigation, or drainage needs ;

(ii) Settlement policies, including (1) the type of farming systems to be established, (2) the scale of working by plantations, small holdings, or cooperative organization of areas for production, (3) measures to prevent speculation and exploitation, and (4) financial and other assistance ;

(iii) Conservation measures for sustained production of the area, including (1) agronomic and management practices, (2) conservation structures and practices, (3) protection against alkali accumulations, and (4) measures of forest conservation and reforestation.

2. That the necessary implementation of these policies and programs be given through appropriate measures applicable to conditions and needs of each region or area, including :

(*a*) A comprehensive engineering service providing for developments affecting the entire area, such as transportation, improvement of sanitary conditions, water storage reservoirs, drainage channels, and flood protection ;

(*b*) Development of a program of sound land use, including conservation measures ;

(*c*) Provision for technical assistance to individual producers in planning and developing the areas under their supervision ;

(*d*) Provision for financial assistance to settlers for further development and operation ;

(*e*) Provision for marketing produce, including necessary processing and preservation.

3. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II provide assistance by such means as :

(*a*) The interchange between nations of pertinent data and information on erosion and methods of control, land improvements, etc. ;

(*b*) The interchange between nations of technically trained personnel to assist in the development of conservation research, etc.

XXII

OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENTS IN RURAL POPULATIONS

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS :

1. That, in order to effect the necessary occupational adjustments in agricultural populations :

(*a*) Agricultural efficiency should be improved and new lands brought under cultivation wherever possible ;

(*b*) Areas which have a large agricultural population in relation to their agricultural resources should :

(i) Develop industries suitable to the area, particularly for the processing and preserving of the agricultural produce of the country, and, where feasible, for the manufacture of machinery, fertilizer, and equipment needed for agriculture ;

(ii) Be encouraged, wherever it is economically sound, to export processed articles instead of the raw product, and in particular to take advantage of any reductions of trade barriers in the importing countries ;

(iii) Be assisted in securing capital for the development of industrial and transportation facilities and for the development of export outlets for processed products,

administration of such international commodity arrangements as may be deemed feasible and desirable and should include assurance that:

(a) Such arrangements will include effective representation of consumers as well as producers;

(b) Increasing opportunities will be afforded for supplying consumption needs from the most efficient sources of production at prices fair to both consumers and producers and with due regard to such transitional adjustments in production as may be required to prevent serious economic and social dislocations;

(c) Adequate reserves will be maintained to meet all consumption needs;

(d) Provision will be made, when applicable, for the orderly disposal of surpluses;

3. That international organization should be created at an early date to study the feasibility and desirability of such arrangements with reference to individual commodities and, in appropriate cases, to initiate or review such arrangements to be entered into between governments, and to guide and coordinate the operations of such arrangements [illegible] close relations with such program [illegible] ional economic activity to the end [illegible] all peoples may be most effectively served.

XXVI

SPECIAL NATIONAL MEASURES FOR WIDER FOOD DISTRIBUTION

WHEREAS:

1. Even in the most prosperous countries there are many families which cannot afford to buy enough good food;

2. In some countries, and at some times, hunger and semi-starvation have been widespread,

3 This situation has existed even when agricultural prices have been low and when large supplies of food have piled up in warehouses or rotted in the fields, and the problem will not be fully met by general economic measures to stimulate production and trade;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

R[illegible]

[illegible]

ing, or other, measures as are designed to fit local conditions [illegible]

(a) Adequate social security measures, such as family allowances, social insurance, and minimum wages;

(b) Some form of direct action to make protective foods available free, or at low prices, to groups with inadequate diets,

(c) Special attention to assisting such groups as pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, children, aged persons, invalids, and low-paid persons,

2. That the diets provided under these programs be based upon the best scientific information on nutritional needs,

3. That food-distribution measures be [illegible] food production and to bring about adjustm[illegible] on the one hand, encourage the production [illegible] ing in the diets of the country, and adapted [illegible] other hand, provide an adequate level of living to persons engaged in farming and fishing

[illegible] Resolution II assist the [illegible] needs, in help- [illegible] ation concerning those programs, and in aiding to coordinate [illegible]

5. Progress by individual nations toward a higher standard of living contributes to the solution of broader economic problems, but freedom from want cannot be achieved without effective collaboration among nations;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented, by virtue of their determination to achieve freedom from want for all people in all lands, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and coordinated action:

(*a*) To promote the full and most advantageous employment of their own and all other people and a general advance in standards of living, thereby providing for an increase in both production and purchasing power;

(*b*) To promote the uninterrupted development and most advantageous use of agricultural and other material resources for the establishment of an equitable balance between agriculture and industry in the interest of all;

(*c*) To secure for agriculture the stimulus of additional purchasing power through the sound development of industry;

(*d*) To assist in the achievement of these ends by all appropriate means, including the supply of capital, equipment, and technical skill;

(*e*) To maintain an equilibrium in balances of payments, and to achieve the orderly management of currencies and exchange;

(*f*) To improve the methods and reduce the cost of distribution in international trade;

(*g*) As an integral part of this program, to reduce barriers of every kind to international trade and to eliminate all forms of discriminatory restrictions thereon, including inequitable policies in international transportation, as effectively and as rapidly as possible;

2. That these governments and authorities take, individually and in concert, whether by conference or otherwise, all necessary measures, both domestic and international, to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of these objectives.

XXV

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

WHEREAS:

1. Excessive short-term movements in the prices of food and agricultural commodities are an obstacle to the orderly conduct of their production and distribution;

2. Extreme fluctuations of the prices of food and agricultural products aggravate general deflationary and inflationary tendencies, which are injurious to producers and consumers alike;

3. The mitigation of these influences would promote the objectives of an expansionist policy;

4. Changes in the scale and character of production to meet more effectively the world's need for food and agricultural products may in certain instances require a period of transition and international cooperation to aid producers in making necessary readjustments in their productive organization;

5. International commodity arrangements may play a useful part in the advancement of these ends but further study is necessary to establish the precise forms which these arrangements should take and whether and to what extent regulation of production may be needed;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That international commodity arrangements should be designed so as to promote the expansion of an orderly world economy;

2. That, to this end, a body of broad principles should, through further international discussion, be agreed upon regarding the formulation, the provisions, and the

promotion of the educative, administrative, and legislative action necessary to achieve this objective ;[1]

(c) Promote standardization of containers, both nationally and internationally, along the lines suggested in connection with grades ,[2]

(d) Assist governments to extend and improve standards of nutrient content and purity of all important foods, consider also the formulation and adoption of similar international standards to facilitate and protect the interchange of such products between countries, and agree upon international methods of determination ,[3]

(e) Consider the formulation and adoption of international standards or minimum requirements for drugs, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, and other materials used by agricultural producers, in order to prevent misrepresentation in their preparation and sale, and to promote the purchase of products best suited to particular uses ,[4]

[illegible] arket news services adequately [illegible] prices and supply and demand ; [illegible] y ,[5]

(g) Urge upon governments the necessity, in the interests of better nutrition and better living, for further research into

(i) Consumer needs, including palatability, packaging, food habits, shopping habits, shopping facilities, etc. ;

(ii) Improved methods, with particular reference to perishable protective food and any commodities of which buffer or other stocks may be held, of processing, preservation, storage, packaging, and transport ,

(iii) Economics of marketing, including processing and retail distribution, consumer needs, and ways in which the shopkeeper, trader, and farmer can be helped to meet these needs ,

(iv) The relation of food production on the farm to market demand and nutritional requirements , and

engage in the dissemination of the information so obtained, and urge on governments the need for education of the producer, the intermediary, and the consumer in the principles of good marketing, and in marketing technique, including processing and storage ,

2 That the governments and authorities here represented take steps to ensure that producers and consumers are adequately protected against trade malpractices and against exploitation in the purchase and sale of food and other products of agricultural or marine origin, and commend general and specific measures to prevent confusion as to quality and country of origin , and that the permanent organization

[illegible]

[2] Standardization of containers has not developed to the same extent as [illegible] of grades [illegible] given rise to waste and confusion in the distribution of food [illegible]

[illegible] the most effective action can be taken [illegible]

[4] In some countries little has been done to protect agriculturists from exploitation in the purchase of materials used in agricultural production.

[5] International machinery is desirable for the dissemination of such information and for the promotion of action by governments to make available comprehensive market data.

XXVII

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL MEASURRS FOR WIDER FOOD DISTRIBUTION

WHEREAS:

1. The provision of adequate food for all the people in each nation is primarily the responsibility of the nation concerned and that this responsibility will be met primarily by national measures;

2. Nevertheless, undernutrition may continue for long periods of time in certain countries, while they are developing their agriculture and industry, and before they are able to produce internally or acquire abroad adequate amounts of food to meet the needs of their people;

3. It is generally agreed that it would be desirable if arrangements could be made whereby a part of current world food supplies could be used to supplement the national food-distribution programs of certain countries;

4. Moreover, relatively little attention has been given in the past to the possibilities of developing special measures for wider food distribution in the international field;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II study the possibility of devising measures to meet the needs of countries with inadequate supplies, and the machinery needed for this purpose, distinguishing between methods which would be used in the case of famines following catastrophes, and in the case of countries where the available food supplies are generally inadequate;

2. That the problems of developing special international measures for wider food distribution in the latter case be studied in connection with plans in the countries concerned for the long-term development of the national resources, and for raising the technical skill and the level of living of their workers, and that the above-mentioned permanent organization collaborate with the International Labor Office on this question.

XXVIII

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NATIONAL SERVICES IN MARKETING

WHEREAS:

Improvements in the marketing of foods and other products of agricultural or marine origin are largely dependent upon certain basic government services, including the provision of quality standards, an efficient grading and inspection service, marketing research and education designed to promote improved marketing practices, and protection of the public, through the medium of pure-food laws, against impurities or adulterations and against unfair competition and undesirable trade practices;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II:

(a) Investigate the practicability, and, if practicable, assist in the adoption of international grade standards for agricultural and marine commodities and of providing machinery for controlling the use of any such international grade standards in international trade;[1]

(b) Give assistance to governments and other national organizations looking to the establishment in each country of adequate grade standards and technical advisory and inspection services covering appropriate products, and, if requested, advise in the

[1] The use of any such standards should be voluntary on the part of individual countries and, if used, any one grade should apply uniformly throughout the world.

4. That governments examine transport deficiencies, both internally and in connection with export and import trade, which may be hindering the development of adequate and efficient marketing of foodstuffs and other agricultural and marine
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XXX

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY AND REDUCING THE COST OF MARKETING

WHEREAS:

1. The maintenance of food consumption among the peoples of the world at levels sufficiently high to satisfy minimum health requirements calls for the provision of greater quantities of better food at reasonable prices;

2. Except in some countries where consumers largely produce their own food supplies, a substantial part of the total cost of food to the consumer consists of marketing costs (including the costs of assembly, grading, inland and sea transport, storage, wholesale and retail distribution), processing costs, and the rewards of enterprise;

3. In some countries, the provision of unessential services increases the margin between the producer and consumer;

4 Reduction in marketing costs and margins can benefit both producer and consumer alike;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented take all practicable steps to reduce marketing, processing, storage and distribution costs, and margins between producers and consumers, particularly by the elimination of unessential services not required by producers or by low-income consumers. [2]

2 That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II collect and disseminate information on marketing costs and margins in different countries and in international trade, on the factors which determine or influence such costs and margins, and on the steps taken by governments, by co-operative associations, and by private enterprise to reduce them. [3]

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[1] ... a part of the ...

transportation and other services necessary to encourage it These difficulties cannot be solved by individual or private initiative alone, and governments should assume the responsibility by adequate action to overcome them.

...

should also be directed to the possibilities of reducing marketing, processing, and distribution costs by:

(a) Assisting merchants in the adoption of more efficient methods of operation,

(b) Effecting such reorganization of marketing channels as may reduce to a minimum the number of steps involved in taking the products from the farms to consumers,

(c) Regulating the charges of transportation agencies or other factors in marketing if such charges are not kept at reasonable levels by competition,

(d) Assisting in establishing or financing on a sound commercial basis of new and more efficient processing storage and transportation facilities

...

mulating policies aimed at reducing marketing costs and hence the margin between producer and consumer.

above-mentioned assist, if requested, governments and authorities to this end, and, if appropriate, formulate international codes of trade practices.[1]

XXIX

ADDITIONS TO AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MARKETING FACILITIES

WHEREAS:

1. Many countries are lacking in adequate facilities for the preservation of essential foods for consumption throughout the year, and for the production, transport, and distribution of these foods to satisfy nutritional needs;

2. The destruction and disorganization of marketing facilities resulting from the war will make this problem particularly acute in countries which are the victims of hostilities;

3. Technological developments in food preservation, processing, and transport have been accelerated by the war and give promise of contributing materially to the solution of these problems;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented take steps to secure the provision of adequate processing, transportation, and distribution facilities required for improving the nutritional levels of their populations; and that the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II study the technical, scientific, and economic factors involved, with particular reference to developments during the war, arrange for the pooling of knowledge thus acquired, and give all possible assistance to the governments and authorities in realizing these objectives;[2]

2. That steps be taken by each country to achieve full utilization of important new technological developments in food preservation, transportation, and marketing, including especially dehydration, freezing, and ocean and air transportation;[3]

3. That the permanent organization above-mentioned take steps to obtain, collate, and disseminate information regarding conditions of marketing, processing, and storage facilities in all countries, including those devastated by war, with particular reference to any increased facilities needed and to the rehabilitation of countries devastated by war, in order to promote the expansion of marketing facilities in a carefully planned rather than a haphazard manner;[4]

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[1] There is general approval in all countries of legislative and regulatory measures designed to protect both consumers and producers from exploitation arising from unfair trade practices, but some governments have been slow to act in such cases.

[2] The methods of attaining these objectives will vary in different countries in accordance with circumstances and may include action by governments to establish in each country central organizations responsible for the work of carrying out these objectives by means of appropriate legislation designed to assist the production, processing, and distribution of the products of their economy, using the most up-to-date technological methods adapted to the conditions peculiar to each country. Among the objectives of this action are better utilization of foods not consumed in fresh form, the avoidance of loss of the nutritive value of perishable foods, the prevention of waste and the stabilization of marketing conditions to induce so far as possible an adequate and even flow of foods to consumers. Special attention should be given to the establishment of local markets, which must be built up hand in hand with increased local production of protective foods to ensure the commercial success of both production and marketing.

[3] The war has speeded up the development of new methods of preserving perishable foods, and of facilities for ocean and air-cargo transportation, which will have very important effects upon post-war national and international trade in foodstuffs. Many countries by means of air transport will be able to draw upon much wider areas of production for their supplies of the protective foods in concentrated form, and to transport and distribute such foods to presently inaccessible areas and among sectors of the national populations now having inadequate diets.

[4] Much rebuilding and readjustment of plants and personnel required for the marketing of foodstuffs will be necessary after the war. This offers an opportunity not only to meet quickly the immediate post-war needs, but also to build a marketing system adapted to modern needs with particular reference to the attainment of increased consumption of essential foods. This will require foresight, planning, and action designed to forestall haphazard reconstruction based on temporary expediency rather than long-term efficiency and adequacy.

Department of State of the United States, and certified copies thereof to be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the governments and authorities represented at the Conference.

FOR AUSTRALIA:

H. C. COOMBS.

FOR BELGIUM:

VISCOUNT DU PARC.

FOR BOLIVIA:

M. ETCHENIQUE.

FOR BRAZIL:

JOAO CARLOS MUNIZ.

FOR CANADA:

G. S. H. BARTON.

FOR CHILE:

J. MANUEL CASANUEVA.

FOR CHINA:

P. W. KUO.

FOR COLOMBIA:

CÉSAR GARCIA ALVAREZ.

FOR COSTA RICA:

J. RAFAEL OREAMUNO.

FOR CUBA:

AMADEO LÓPEZ.

FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

J. V. HYKA.

FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

J. M. TRONCOSO.

FOR ECUADOR:

A. PENAHERRERA

FOR EGYPT:

H. B. M. ENAN.

FOR EL SALVADOR:

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO.

FOR ETHIOPIA:

Y. DERESSA.

FOR THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES:

HERVÉ ALPHAND.

FOR GREAT BRITAIN:

RICHARD LAW.

FOR GREECE:

CIMON P. DIAMANTOPOULOS.

FOR GUATEMALA:

JULIO GÓMEZ ROBLES

FOR HAITI:

A. LIAUTAUD

FOR HONDURAS:

MARCOS CARÍAS REYES

FOR ICELAND:

THOR THORS.

FOR INDIA:

G. S BAJPAI

FOR IRAN:

M. SHAYESTEH

FOR IRAQ:

ALI JAWDAT.

FOR LIBERIA:

GABRIEL L. DENNIS.

FOR LUXEMBOURG:

HUGUES LE GALLAIS.

FOR MEXICO:

MANUEL J. ZEVADA.

XXXI

FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

WHEREAS:

1. Fish, marine animals, and marine products are essential in high degree to the diet of the people of many countries and play an important role in the nutrition of other countries;

2. The production of fish and marine products is vital to the economy of certain countries, and the adequate livelihood of the fisherman, like that of the farmer, depends upon a balanced world economy;

3. Consideration of questions relating to fish and marine products is important in any program designed to meet immediate and long-term food and other requirements;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That the general conclusions reached by this Conference apply, wherever appropriate, to fish and marine products, and that these subjects be considered by the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II.

XXXII

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture expresses its gratitude to the President of the United States of America, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for his initiative in convening the present Conference, for its preparation, and for his contribution to its success. This resolution is to be embodied in the Final Act of the Conference.

XXXIII

APPRECIATION TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE CONFERENCE

WHEREAS:

1. The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture was able to conduct its work under conditions of exceptional efficiency;

2. This efficiency and consequent good results, in no small measure resulted from the wisdom and talents of the Chairman, the Honorable Marvin Jones, whose ideals of international solidarity were a source of inspiration and stimulus to all;

3. Without the previous and exhaustive preparation of documentary materials submitted to the Conference by the Secretariat and without its painstaking work, it would not have been possible for the Conference to attain in such a short time the results achieved;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RESOLVES:

1. To express to its Chairman, the Honorable Marvin Jones, its deep appreciation for the admirable manner in which he has guided the Conference and to pay to him the tribute of its gratitude; and

2. To express to the Secretary General, to the Press Relations Officer, to the Assistant Secretary General, to the Secretariat, and to the clerical staff its appreciation for the efficiency and diligence shown in preparing the numerous documentary materials and in assisting the Conference in attaining its objectives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the following delegates sign the present Final Act.

DONE at Hot Springs, Virginia, on the third day of June, nineteen hundred and forty-three, in the English language, the original to be deposited in the archives of the

FOR THE NETHERLANDS :

M. P. L. STEENBERGHE.

FOR NEW ZEALAND :

R. M. CAMPBELL.

FOR NICARAGUA :

LEÓN DEBAYLE.

FOR NORWAY :

ANDERS FJELSTAD.

FOR PANAMA :

R. A. VEGA.

FOR PARAGUAY :

PARÍS E. MENÉNDEZ.

FOR PERU :

GERARDO KLINGE.

FOR THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH :

J. M. ELIZALDE.

FOR POLAND :

W. DOMANIEWSKI.

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA :

A. T. BRENNAN.

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS :

A. KRUTIKOV.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

MARVIN JONES.

FOR URUGUAY :

R. E. MACEACHEN.

FOR VENEZUELA :

J. J. GONZÁLEZ GORRONDONA.

FOR YUGOSLAVIA.

BRANKO CUBRILOVIC.

WARREN KELCHNER.
SECRETARY GENER

I CERTIFY that the foregoing text is a true copy of the Final Act of the Unit Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, in the English language, signed June 3, 1943, the original of which is deposited in the archives of the Department State of the United States of America.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have hereun caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant of the said Department, at the city Washington, in the District of Columbia, this fifteenth day of September 1943.

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of S

By M. L. KENESTRICH.
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assista

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